The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

PINGREE SOUNDS ALGER'S DEATH KNELL.

McKinley Will be Forced to Compel Alger to Resign.—Texas is Prospering and is for Bryan.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Unless some of the shrewdest politicians in Washington are much mistaken, the death knell of Algerism was sounded when Gov. Pingree announced his deal with Alger to try to put the latter into Senator McMillan's seat. Secretary Alger, who has just returned to Washington, is said to be as mad as a hornet because Pingree gave out the deal before he was ready to have it made public. He wished to remain in the Cabinet and to make as much use as possible of the many plums at the disposal of the War Department, before the deal got out. Now, friends of Senators McMillan and Burrows say that if Alger doesn't resign voluntarily, they have the means to compel Mr. McKinley to ask for his resignation. Some think that Mr. McKinley will do that without any compulsion, not only because of his friendliness towards Senator McMillan, but because of his dislike for Pingree on account of his free criticisms on several occasions of McKinleyism. At any rate, every body is again hoping that the end of Algerism in the War Department is near.

Hon. R. M. Finley, the popular Comptroller of the state of Texas, is enjoying a visit to Washington. When asked how things were in the lone star state, he said: "Texas is enjoying a fair share of prosperity. The crop prospects are fine, and there is a greater demand for our unimproved land than there has been for a long time. The next census will show that we have a population largely in excess of three million, which in intelligence, morality and thrift will vie with the citizenship of any state in the Union. Gov. Sayres is making a fine record, and his administration is popular with all classes. There is but little going on politically, and we will not have any excitement in that line until next year. The state is overwhelmingly for W. J. Bryan for President, and a solid deligation pledged to him will be sent to the next Democratic National Convention.

Judge Nash and Boss Hanna's man Dick, were hobnobbing in Washington, when news of Governor Bushnell's open attack upon Hanna, Nash and Dick, and his incidental attack upon Mr. McKinley reached them. They had intended to remain in Washington until Mr. McKinley returned, but all plans were at once abandoned, and they rushed back to Ohio, to ascertain the extent of Bushnell's following in his open revolt against the Hanna machine. Private advices indicate that the revolt will be strong enough to give the state to the Democrats, unless they put up a weak ticket, which is not likely.

If there isn't a job concealed in the erection by a private party of a building for the use of the Census Bureau, the signs are all deceptive. From the day of his appointment, director Merriam insisted that only a building large enough to put practically all the employes of the Bureau on one floor would answer. That shut out every existing building in Washington. Then there was talk of the bureau erecting a temporary building upon government property, but the accounting officers of the Treasury ended that by deciding that no part of the appropriation for the Bureau could be used for such a purpose. Then the shadow of the job became visible. Offers were asked from owners of lots large enough to erect the sort of building required. The only one that suited Director Merriam was submitted by a man who became rich as well as familiar with jobs while holding office under the old Government of the District of Columbia. It was accepted, and a lease made for five years, which is likely to be extended to seven or eight before the Census work is completed, at an annual rental of $25,000. The ground upon which this building is to be erected has been used as a coal yard for years, the rental hardly being enough to pay the taxes, and it is claimed that $100,000 is to be spent in erecting the building. Even if that amount were to be expended, the lease would still be a very profitable one, when it is considered that money is going begging, when the security is as good as this, at 4 per cent.; but an expert who has seen the rough plan for the building says, it will not cost much, if any more than $50,000.

Not a little surprise was expressed in Washington, when it was learned that Gen. Wood had for the time, if not absolutely and finally, declined the offer of $30,000 a year made him by the Street Railway and Electric Light Trust which has been buying up nearly all the street railways and all of the electric light companies of Washington, to become its President, and announced his early resumption of his duties as Military Governor of Santiago. Inasmuch as General Wood was fresh from a conference with Mr. McKinley when he made that announcement, it is inferred that he has received some definite promise of further preferment of some sort, if he will remain in the army. He is now a Brigadier Gen. of Volunteers, but that pays less than one-fifth of the salary offered him. His rank in the regular army is what it was when he was made Colonel of the Rough Riders.

Otis Will Need 150,000 Men.

Dr. McQueston, who was on the staff of Gen. Otis, and who was health officer at Manila, has returned home, invalided by the climate. He is of the opinion that it will take from 100,000 to 150,000 soldiers to properly subdue and hold the islands. He also says that the Peace Commission was an absolute failure, and that its work from the start was without effect.

Unless troops—thousands of them—are sent to the aid of our men there they will be driven back into Manila in the course of the next few months, during the rainy season, he says. Our men simply cannot stand the climate. Fifty per cent. of them will be incapacitated by sickness, and the territory overrun will have to be abandoned, and Manila will be in a state of siege again.

Our officers and soldiers have accomplished wonders, and have proved themselves the best soldiers in the world. But nothing decisive can come of it because our men were not in great enough force. As a matter of belief the Filipinos think they have the Americans licked already.

NEWS ITEMS.

Thirty-three cases of yellow fever are reported from Santiago.

The President has awakened to the situation and decided to send 15,000 men to strengthen Gen. Otis.

The Pomona Grange of Tioga county representing 2000 grangers, fired hot shot at Governor Stone for cutting down the school appropriation.

The Transcaspian region of Asiatic Russia is threatened with famine, owing to the prolonged drought and a plague of locusts.

The wife of kidnapper Barrow, for playing a part in the stealing of little Marion Clark, has been sentenced to 12 years in Auburn state prison. The husband, a week previous, received 14 years. Not a bit too severe.

Vendetta Prayer Answered.

The widow of Tom Baker, leader of one of the factions of the Baker-Howard feud, has her wish fulfilled. She became the mother the other day of a boy, her twelfth son. On June 11 Mrs. Baker said:

"I have prayed to God that my unborn child may be a boy, so he can help his 11 brothers in the work of avenging their father's death. I shall teach all my boys that their aim in life is to slay the men who are responsible for poor Tom's murder."

These family feuds have caused a great deal of trouble and violence in Kentucky.

Judge Pershing Resigns.

During his long term of service in the Schuylkill county courts, Judge Cyrus L. Pershing has made for himself an enviable reputation as an able jurist and an upright Judge. His retirement is rendered necessary by ill health and the infirmities of age, and it will be regretted most by the people who know him best.—Philad. Ledger.

The above is in accord with the expressions of scores of our exchanges. Judge Pershing is one of the ablest and purest jurists of our state. We have known him many years and are proud of many expressions of esteem from so noble a personage.

Sticks to the Long Johns.

There is as big a difference between "Long Johns" and John Long, as between a potato and a man, and we have both the Johns in Centre county, long and short.

A Clearfield county farmer is still raising the same kind of potatoes he first planted when he settled in that county fifty-four years ago. "Long John" is the variety, and the farmer, who is now 84 years old, still thinks it is the best tuber grown. At the time he began to raise these potatoes there were but three varieties known.

For the Housewife.

Do not sweeten fruit juices until after the straining is done; otherwise a part of the sugar will be wasted. It is best to strain very acid juices through coarse linen, cotton or cheese cloth, or an earthen colander, as tin discolors the liquid. Heat the fruit slowly until boiling, then strain, sweeten and heat again very slowly to the boiling point.

New Rule for Townships.—To Be Governed by Commissioners.

Township government in thickly settled parts of the State will be revolutionized by the law which goes into effect on January 1, for the classification of townships with respect to their population into two classes. A. J. Cassatt, the new president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who has deeply interested himself, is said to be the father of the act.

Under the new law townships of the first class are those having a population of at least 300 to the square mile. All other townships are assigned to the second class.

The act provides that the County Commissioners in every county of the State shall commence the work of classification by proclamation before January 1 next. The new township government will go into force on the first Monday of March.

In townships of the first class the new township officers are to be elected on the third Tuesday of February. Five Township Commissioners are to be elected for a population of less than 5000, with one additional commissioner for each additional 2000 of population. The commissioners are to hold office for two years, and are not to receive any salary, nor are they eligible to any other office. Township Treasurers, Assessors and Auditors are also provided for.

The new Township Commissioners are clothed with extensive powers, including the opening, grading and maintenance of highways, the curbing and paving of sidewalks, the establishment of sewer and drainage systems, and the abatement of nuisances, the maintenance of a night watch and police force, the arrest and imprisonment of vagrants and tramps, the purchase and maintenance of fire apparatus, and the regulation or prohibition of shows, circuses and public entertainments. The Commissioners are also given authority to levy certain taxes, to borrow money, to prescribe fines and penalties, and to generally regulate the affairs of the township by laws and ordinance. The Board of commissioners is also authorized to elect a town clerk and fix his salary.

So far as townships of the second class are concerned the act provides that they are to be governed as heretofore under existing laws.

Sam Jones Says:

"When God gives a man a wife and six children, he has done a great deal for that man. But when he gives a man a society woman with a poodle dog, He has thrown off on him. These society women look upon children as a nuisance. I have had some of these society women shake hands with me. I had as soon shake a dead fish's tail. Would not give one of your old sock darned women for all the society women in the country. Between cutting off the top of the dress for the ballroom and the bottom for the bicycle, these society women will soon have no clothes left. Some people say you shouldn't speak this way before mixed audiences. Your old sisters wear high closed collars around their necks. That's modest and comely. But deliver me from the society women who wear their collars around their waists. You preachers don't talk that way, do you? You talk about the sweet bye and bye. You ought to talk about the nasty now and now."

Quay Puts Up for an Organ.

A Selinsgrove special says, Geo. W. Burns, editor of the State College Times, stopped off in that town on Monday on his return from New York, where he went, he said, to buy a printing press, with which he intends to fight Quay's battle in Centre county to the bitter end. He made the further statement that Quay had furnished the money for the press.

This, with the Gazette, would give the Quay wing two organs in this county.

With this additional Quay organ there should be the happiest happiness among our Republican bretheren.

Gen. King's Opinion of Filipinos.

Brigadier General King, who returned from the Philippines a short time ago, in a letter published a few days ago states that the capability of the Filipinos for self government cannot be doubted, and if given a fair start they could look out for themselves infinitely better than our people imagine. He says they rank far higher than the Cubans or the uneducated negroes to whom the United States has given the right of suffrage.

Horses Died.

Farmers Edwin Stump and John Conley, east of town, each lost a valuable horse by disease the last week. The animals were valuable ones and their losses are by no means of a small figure.

Try the Reporter for all job printing.

HASTINGS DRIVEN TO CORNER

REPUBLICAN SITUATION FROM A DEMOCRATIC STANDPOINT.

A Correspondent Takes a Clear View of the Great Battle now On in the Republican Ranks.—The Base Ingratitude Shown Hastings by Some who Received no Little Favors from His Generous Hands.—A Bitter Fight Waged.

To the Editor of the Reporter:—

There seems to be serious trouble in the Republican ranks. My business requires me to travel all over Centre county, and as a Democrat I see and hear all sides of the approaching contest for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention.

General Hastings is a bitter partisan; he has always been opposed to all things Democratic; he has made many bitter contests in the county. While he don't openly quarrel with the Democracy, he gives them a jolt wherever possible. My experience in Centre county politics is that if Hastings could be downed by the Love faction, it would be the best thing that could happen to the Democratic party.

During the four years he was at Harrisburg, we regained much that we had lost while he was at the head of the party here, and if this fight keeps up, we have nothing to fear for the future.

At the great reception at Bellefonte, given to Hastings on his return from Harrisburg he publicly announced that he had no further ambition for office; that he would take his place as a citizen and reserving his own personal political views, would consecrate himself to the building up of the industries of Bellefonte and Centre county. We think he was entirely sincere in this promise, but he appears to have been driven into a corner by his political enemies, and he apparently had no way out excepting to fight out.

The opposition to him made a serious mistake when they undertook to nominate and elect two of his personal enemies as delegates to the State Convention. His friends say there would have been no contest if Miller and Dunwiddie had not entered the race for State delegates. Their personal enmity to Hastings convinced the latter's friends that it was intended to be a personal slap and deliberate indignity and they resented it, and selected the two old soldiers, Captain Williams and Captain Gowland, and put them in the lists.

Miller is a carpet bagger from Ohio, who came here but ten years ago. He is a vender of patent rights and is reported to be traveling the county electioneering for delegates, but ostensibly selling a new patent rat trap.

When Hastings was invited by the Bellefonte Grand Army Post to deliver the Memorial address, last month, it is said that Miller protested vehemently against it; that it would give Hastings undue prominence. "Count me out," said he, "if you invite Hastings." The Post proceeded to count him out by a unanimous vote, excepting Miller's. This is Miller's style of rat-trap politics. Hastings naturally does not want two personal enemies to go to the State Convention to misrepresent the sentiment of Centre county, because, you may talk as you please, he has the confidence and respect of the best men in both parties. His fearless and independent efforts to stand by the people while he was Governor, are not forgotten. The best proof of this assertion is that no newspaper in the state, Democratic or Republican, has been able to pick any flaw in his administration. All admit that it was able, fearless, and absolutely honest. This is what puts the "free Beer and low School appropriation" crowd down on him and will beat him if they can. They are promising everything for delegates against him including census enumerators, whose selection they have no more power to control, being under civil service rules, than they have the naming of the Princes in the Corea Islands.

From a political standpoint Hastings has made many blunders in Centre county. He seems to be color blind to friend and foe. His appointments to office while he was Governor, have nearly all turned up against him, and it is no wonder that his feelings are hurt.

He appointed Beaver to the Superior Court, when the salary was a Godsend to the latter. He nominated Love for Judge, and presented him with a thousand dollars, in cold cash, to help him along. Both of these judicial functionaries have turned up against him. He gave John M. Dale, the Bellefonte lawyer, a Receivership worth ten thousand dollars, which was more money than Dale ever earned in all his previous life. Dale has perhaps, committed the greatest crime of ingratitude of them all. Hastings took Hamilton out of security and made him Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. Two years ago Hamilton told the people of the county in his speeches that Quay was so corrupt he wouldn't have him darken his door; now, Hamilton is sounding Quay's praises fram the office of the Secretary of Agriculture. Chambers, whom Hastings also took out of obscurity and made Deputy Revenue Collector, now turns up with a position whose salary is $2400 per year, and whose duties no one is able to find out; and Chambers is spending all of his time and a good deal of people's money in trying to down Hastings. Chambers went to Harrisburg and made Governor Stone believe that he carried Centre county in his pocket, and Stone gave him a position worth $2400 a year, with instructions to bring down the delegates. Chambers expects to lead Miller and Dunwiddie to Harrisburg and deliver them over as full consideration for the $2400 per year of the people's money which he is getting, still Hastings is entitled to no sympathy whatever. He was a fool for trusting them. He was too stupid to comprehend Republican ingratitude. He should have known better. These infamous, repulsive, and brutal returns for favors received, are only what he might have expected. They will send, if they can, the personal enemies of Hastings to Harrisburg, and will make the state believe, if possible, that the quality of gratitude has no habitation in the Republican party of Centre county.

I find much sympathy for Hastings over the county; the sympathy that always comes to a brave man who is not afraid to do right; who always extends a helping hand; who is blind to friend or foe when he can help a neighbor. He sent scores of unfortunate people suffering from incurable diseases, from Centre county to the different hospitals of the state for free treatment, and there are many families throughout the county, who remember his big hearted sympathy for their loved ones. He was the first of all the states to answer the demand of the Government for troops in the Spanish war, and Pennsylvania's quota was first in the field. He never left a Regiment from Pennsylvania, or any other state, pass through Harrisburg without furnishing every soldier in the troops, at his own expense, with a cup of coffee and a sandwich. He organized the first state hospital train, that went to the Southern Military Camps to bring home Pennsylvania's sick and dying soldiers and set an example followed by nearly all the northern states.

He culled out the stricken Pennsylvania soldiers from every hospital in the country and brought them home; and arranged to bring back the dead tor interment at their former homes. In other words, Hastings has shown himself to be a kindly, tender hearted man, without enough sense to tell the difference between friend and foe when he could do them a favor. He is now reaping the fruit of his inability to distinguish between friend and traitor. In this regard he is a poor politician, and as politics go he is liable to be sacrificed on the alter of his former friends. But there is no gratitude or sympathy in politics; political gratitude is said to be a lively appreciation of favors yet to come.

One thing is certain, however, that Hastings is traveling along hard lines, for which he is mostly responsible himself, and if "Rat-Trap Miller" and Dunwiddie are elected to the Republican State Convention, the Democratic nominees may go to sleep in Centre county, because, they are sure to have no future trouble from that source.

OBSERVER.

Judge Bell vs. Bridge Building.

Judge Bell, of Blair county, uttered a protest against unnecessary bridge building by the county commissioners, in court at Hollidaysburg. Last year the county expended $27,032 for bridges, and the court holds that this is too much, and that the law imposes no obligation upon the county to build bridges over rivulets and creeks where the construction can be easily done by townships and boroughs.

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Hand and Heart.

Give me the man who loves his work,
However hard it be,
Who only thinks it mean to shirk,
And hates the hireling's plea;
Though hands and face be hard and brown,
That were a trivial thing;
Who wears his duty like a crown
Is every inch a king.

No honest labor can disgrace
The man whose heart is true;
He scorns himself and not his place
Who can consent to do
In any mean, half-hearted way
The smallest service given.
The common tasks of every day
Are all ordained of heaven.

Is thy task lowly? Lift it up!
Let it be wisely willed.
Who cares how poor and plain the cup,
So it be richly filled?
Be it thy task to till the soil,
Or do the drudge's part,
Fill thy poor cup of common toil
With nobleness of heart.

—Atlanta Constitution

Rainfall last night, .77 inch.

Did you sniff the new-mown hay?

Cherries and berries are trump now.

Emanuel Noll, Bellefonte, has been granted a pension, $6.

The recent rains keep vegetation booming. All looks fair.

Cherries, from wagons, 5c a quart; huckleberries, 6c a quart.

The prospect is promising for a good potato crop in this county.

Golden Eagle pic-nic, Milesburg Castle, at Hecla Park, August 24.

The next annual meeting of the state grange will be held in Sunbury next December.

Our farmers are busy making hay. The quality is good and the crop above the average.

Our next-door neighbor, Brisbin, has erected a new porch over the entire front of his house.

Lightning has done serious harm to persons and buildings in many localities within the past few weeks.

Strohmeier's crimson rambler rosebush is the prettiest thing in town. Thanks for the roses sent us.

We had immense hail stones, but fortunately far less than adjoining counties, hence little damage.

The wheat has ripened and many farmers have started their binders. The crop will be under 75 per ct.

Jonathan Shutt, late of Centrehill, writes us from Clinton county he lost two good horses within two months.

Subscribers in the mountain sections can square Reporter dues with huckleberries, raspberries, or blackberries.

Farmer McClellan and Henry Potter, of Linden Hall, were among the first to make hay middle of last week.

On 15, married at Stormstown, John Stewart, of Sewickley, Pa., and Miss Pearl, daughter of Rev. S. Mattern.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, July 2: At Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; St. Johns church, 2 p. m.; Georges valley 10 a. m.

The Linden Hall Lumber Company, now in operation about ten years, will have work enough in their territory for three or four years yet.

Arthur Lee is running the repair and smithshop at the Reits lumber camp beyond Linden Hall, temporarily until the return of Mr. Snavely.

Superintendent J. W. Gephart, of Central R.R., is adding to the life of Bellefonte by the improvements under his charge and brought about by his energetic spirit.

G. D. Wilkinson, of near Williamsport, has a contract to peel 6,000 cords of bark in the Black Forest region. He employs 120 men, 20 teams, and his pay roll is said to be $1,500 a week.

The wife of Thomas J. Smull, jr., of Mackeyville, died at the home of her father, Capt. Samuel Bennison, in Walker township, on evening of 19th, aged 25 years. Death caused by incipient paralysis.

Had a terrific thunder gust, 4.30 to 4.45 last Friday afternoon, 23. Hail as large as hickory nuts and walnuts fell, there being no wind, the hail came down straight and no windows were broken, nor were they so plenty as to do much damage to crops.

Daniel L. Evans, son of Rev. L. K. Evans, of Pottstown, starts to-day for a 1300-mile bicycle trip through the New England States. Young Evans might make an ellipse of his journey, return via the centre of York state to Centre Hall thence to his grandfather and grandmother Evans near Spring Mills.

In Dunnstable township, Clinton county, on Saturday afternoon, the large barn, two large tobacco sheds and a corn crib, on the Woods Ferguson estate, were struck by lightning and burned. 40 tons of hay, 500 bushels of wheat, with all farm implements, were burned. Loss, $5000 to $7000, and partly insured.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Women Dentists in Australia.---A Typical Polonaise Gown.---To Paint Mrs. McKinley's Portrait, Etc., Etc.

Women Dentists in Australia.

Young ladies as dentists is the latest development of Australian feminine enterprise. Miss Berry, a daughter of Sir Graham Berry, formerly liberal premier of Victoria, and Miss Godfrey, a daughter of a member of the Victorian upper house, have both passed with credit the examination prescribed by the dental board of that colony, have been duly registered, and have entered into partnership in the medical quarter of Melbourne.

A Typical Polonaise Gown.

A fair specimen of the typical polonaise gown is an evening frock of imitation old needle-run lace. The bodice and upper skirt are of this lace, embroidered with rose pink chenille. The polonaise describes a point front and back but at the right side terminates at about the height of the knee, where a many-looped bow of black velvet is placed. Three frothy, full flounces of white lace form the underskirt, and the decolletage, which is V-shaped, is outlined by a narrow line of black velvet with a looped bow of black velvet at the point. Epaulets and long sleeves are of the white lace, without the chenille embroidery.

To Paint Mrs. McKinley's Portrait.

The president has given a commission to Charles L. Whipple, a New York artist, to paint a portrait of Mrs. McKinley, and the sittings will commence soon. Mrs. McKinley is to be seated in her favorite chair, just as the president sees her every time he goes into her sitting-room, and she is to wear a white brocade that was made for her in Chicago last fall. He considers it one of the most becoming gowns she ever had. The background will be a tapestry loaned by Mr. Foulke of Chicago, who purchased the Barabini collection of tapestries in Rome some years ago. Mrs. McKinley has never had her portrait painted. The president has sat for three or four artists, and Mr. Whipple has just finished portraits of him and Secretary Long.

Graceful Silk Wraps.

Wraps of silk, crepe de chine and fine soft woolen fabrics made in fichu style are very graceful. They cover the shoulders and fall almost to the hem of the dress in front. They are a charming addition to the toilette of the slender woman, and if she be tall as well, nothing is more becoming. One of the beige-tinted taffetas is finished by two frills of the silk edged with a light embroidery of black chenille. The fichu proper is caught in at the bust line, and the scarf-ends fall from there. The scarf ends in this particular instance are edged with one frill only, but this frill edges the sides as well as the ends.

The Trunk Umbrella.

The trunk umbrella, as its name would imply, is an idea brought out by some simple minded philanthropist. It is nothing more or less than a folding umbrella, one that doubles conveniently in the middle of the cane and can be gently laid in the tray of an ordinary trunk. At the ends of the wires that support the silk cover there is a metal catch that, when adroitly managed, shuts in, thus changing the ordinary umbrella to an object half its size, and filling with rapture the breasts of thousands of beings who have struggled with this problem for ages. It does away with the clasps once used to unite three or more umbrellas and canes, and it does away with the tendency to leave the cherished weapon behind when getting out of a car hurriedly.—New York Herald.

Two Occupations for Women.

The difficulty of sightseeing or shopping to advantage in a strange city, especially if time is limited, is well known to most women from actual experience. The clever idea of a young girl in Washington promises to obviate the discomfort in a most agreeable manner for her patrons and with profit to herself. Needing employment, and thoroughly familiar with the city, its environments, many points of interest, and shopping facilities, she advertises to act as guide to unattended women visiting the capital, either singly or in parties of two, three, or half-a-dozen. The fee required for her services, while reasonable, is sufficient to render it a paying as well as pleasant business. Other cities offer like opportunity to well-bred, intelligent young women, and with equal prospect of success.

Another agreeable and graceful occupation for women, especially in large cities, is the arrangement of flowers for ceremonious occasions—dinners, banquets, weddings, etc. Success in this depends largely upon taste and originality. Florists now employ ladies in this capacity as understanding better than men the little touches here and there necessary for grace and artistic effect.—Table Talk.

Imported Gloves for Women.

Importers of women's gloves say that it seems to be a fad to wear no gloves during the hot weather, brown hands evidently being considered quite the thing. The prevalence of the shirt waist also has had a tendency to curtail the use of gloves. A noticeable feature of the present styles of gloves used with long sleeves is the wretched and impracticable mode of some fasteners now being used to quite an extent by women who do not pay much attention to small matters. The other day on a Broadway cable-car some women were seen with gloves which they were evidently unable to fasten at the wrists. With some clasp attachments a wrist must conform to the glove, but this is not the case with gloves having hooks that fit any size wrist perfectly. Colors remain much the same as in past seasons. White glace, with black embroidery, are popular both for street and evening wear. —New York Herald.

How to "Have a Perfect Fit."

The buds and matrons have discovered a wonderful man in Chicago. His coats and gowns—ah! how they do fit! Taking up the raw cloth this man of original ideas holds it against the figure which is to be fitted, precisely after the manner usual with artist-designers of his kind. Then the gown is made, fitted and almost finished when the new and original scheme is brought into play.

The customer is wrapped in long, wet towels—technically they are known as "sheets"—and the new tailor made gown is put on. Then over and over the hips and shoulders, and around and around the waist, and up and down in carefully accentuated lines goes the hot iron. Instead of being pressed on a board, the suit is pressed on the lady herself. Oh, yes, to be sure, the hot vapor arises, and the poor lady often cries out in alarm lest she be parboiled then and there, but what matters these trivial things if one's gown is to fit sublimely and beautifully, and to have a style that is actually heart-wringing? The costume is literally molded to the figure inside it. The woman is instructed that she must continue to keep the dress on until the seams are quite dry.

The man who is responsible for this new and startling departure in the way of gown fitting is a Swedish-Englishman. He claims that the Princess of Wales was his inspiration for the initial attempt along this line. When fitting a gown for her one day the idea occurred to him to try pressing it upon the figure.

"Why not try it?" exclaimed the gracious and kindly Princess, of whom the artist-designer is never tired of speaking.

The experiment was a great success. After that the gowns and outer garments pressed in this way for English ladies were many. About a year ago the young man who originated the idea came to Chicago to put it into practice here. In Chicago it was Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, then Miss Cecil Clark, who was the first woman to seize upon the opportunity of outshining her sister women in this manner. Adjusting a garment to her tall, svelte figure, the tailor requested the privilege of trying his cherished inspiration. Once more it was a delightful success, and so great has the fad become already in Chicago that there are sometimes as many as twenty women waiting for their turn to be "pressed."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Play Clothes for Children.

Play clothes are recognized needs of children now. It no longer is considered quite the thing to send the small folk out to play in any garments so long as they are soiled.

There may or may not be a reaction this year against the fancy for real little overalls, such as have been worn for two summers, for girls. To meet a fresh demand, though the old may continue, linen smocks—good, old-fashioned name—have been brought out. They are one-piece dresses for very little types, with the skirt gathered into a band and some simple facings of a contrasting color. Then, too, they come in white, without any trimming, but fit for throwing into the washtub.

Quite a novelty is the overall dress, made from heavy linen crash, buttoning at the back. Brown linen trousers and no petticoats are worn with the overall dress. Which should be the jolliest kind of a little knockaround for the city backyard and the country. A dainty play-dress for the house, a pinafore, a French idea, is made with low neck and no sleeves at all. Any pretty gingham or calico does for the slip, and the trimming is the most simple white hamburg edging, put on without a pucker.

Gleanings From the Shops.

Silk embroidered, polka-dotted poplins.

Many dressy gowns finished with long lace stoles.

Satin stripe and figured wash silks in all shades.

Dotted Swiss muslins with printed floral designs.

Pin check cheviot suitings in multi-colored mixtures.

Foulards in oriental and Persian colorings on white grounds.

Printed lace-stripe dimities on white and black grounds.

Silk checked mixed suitings in shades of gray, tan and cadet blue.

Imported and domestic penangs in selected patterns for waists.

Sashes of net, lace or chiffon to be worn with simple muslin gowns.

Woven patterns in stripe and plaid piques on white or colored grounds.

Honiton lace-striped lawns with printed floral designs on white grounds.

Foulard finished prints of shirt waist patterns in stripes and checks.

Rich embroidered voile robes in beautiful colorings with deep borders.

Crash skirts in a great variety of new shapes, as well as many new forms of braiding and stitching.—Dry Goods Economist.

What You Learn by Sickness.

"You learn a good many things through a long and dangerous illness," mused Browne, who had not been sick.

"Yes," responded Smithe, who had. "And the most notable is the fact nourishing food is invariably something you don't want to eat."—Wasp.

BRAVEST OF SCOUTS.

THE SIBLEY EXPEDITION'S TERRIFIC BATTLE WITH SIOUX.

One of the Most Thrilling Episodes in Western Warfare.---Sad Results That Followed the Braying of a Mule.---Saved by a Stratagem.

The Sibley scouting expedition is one of the bravest episodes in Western warfare. Capt. F. W. Sibley, now of the Second United States Cavalry, is famous among the army in the West for his daring as a scout in the Sioux campaign. In the summer of 1876, after Sitting Bull and his thousands of Sioux warriors had swooped down upon Gen. Custer's force in the valley of the Little Big Horn, and had annihilated every white man in the valley, the savages stole away and went into camp miles distant, among the vast region of barren hills and sagebrush. Gen. Terry and his army were on the north. Gen. Crook and his force were more than 100 miles to the south. The Sioux, some 6,000 strong, were in secret camp in a valley among the trackless hills and valleys between the two generals and their forces. The slaughter of the troops under General Custer and the unusual military skill of Sitting Bull and the savagery of the Sioux made brave men timid and headstrong scouts thoughtful. No one knew how far the Sioux were camped from the two forces, how many warriors the chief had, or what their plan of operations was.

As days passed, relates the Sun, the situation became more grave. Gen. Crook had to know the location of the Indians, and the route to and from there. Lieutenant Sibley, who had done some creditable scouting, and knew the Indians' ways fairly well, volunteered to lead a detachment of soldiers into the enemy's country and to try to get the information. It was a hazardous undertaking and it was prepared after consideration of the work to be performed and the chances against the detachment ever coming back to camp alive. A detachment of 25 picked men was assigned to Lieutenant Sibley. Among them was Frank Gruard, a frontier scout of courage and large experience. General Crook bade each man in the detachment good by and commended his bravery. The start was made from the camp on Goose River on July 6, 1876. When night fell Lieutenant Sibley and his men were twenty miles from General Crook's camp. In the shadow of an overhanging cliff the party ate a cold meal. Then, led by Scout Gruard and Lieutenant Sibley, the soldiers remounted and resumed the march into the Sioux country. All night long they travelled. It was a clear and moonlight night, and the soldiers, gripping their carbines and eagerly searching the horizon for the earliest signs of the presence of Sitting Bull's army, rode in silence. Along about 3 o'clock in the morning Scout Gruard at the head of the file of cavalry, signalled a halt. Lieutenant Sibley moved swiftly to the scout's side.

A mile and a half away, down an elliptical valley of green grass and beside a stream of water Sitting Bull and his army of Sioux were camped. There were the smothered camp fires, and the outlines of hundreds of tepees could be distinguished in the moonlight. The braying of a mule, that one of the men in the detachment had chosen to ride, began with emphasis when Lieutenant Sibley and Scout Gruard had nearly finished a survey of the Sioux camp. In a moment the Indians were roused by the mule's braying. The savages seemed to rise by the score from behind every bush, to leap by the hundreds from the ground. A dozen sentinels, less than half a mile away, whooped and yelled as a signal to the camp below.

Leaping into their saddles, Lieutenant Sibley and Scout Gruard shouted to the detachment: "Follow us; save your ammunition; the redskins are after us and escape's our only way out."

They all knew that there were several hundreds of Indians against each of the twenty-six men in the detachment. In a few minutes the Sioux would be armed and on the trail of the fleeing whites. It seemed impossible that the detachment, unfamiliar with this strange region, its mountain passes and hiding spots, could ever get away from these savages, so thoroughly at home there. But a faint hope existed that the soldiers might reach the rocky and timbered foothills over to the west. Once there, a few of the men might by some miraculous chance get back to Crook's army alive.

Away the cavalry galloped, straight across the mesa, with Scout Gruard ahead. Once he turned and shouted to Lieutenant Sibley and the others: "Boys, if we can't retreat, we'll die fighting; we'll get no mercy from the Sioux."

It was at the first break of dawn when the horsemen were pushing their jaded horses as best they could up the mountain sides of the Snake Mountains. The Sioux had spent a precious hour in finding the trail, and were now coming fast several miles in the rear on their fresh ponies, yelling, screaming and shooting as they rode. The soldiers forced their horses through a pass among the rocks and on into a growth of timber on the mountain side, and forded a little branch of Tongue river. The Indians were coming on faster, yelling and shooting at times. Some of the warriors had spurred their broncos ahead and were trying to flank the detachment on the right. By a supreme effort the soldiers reached the heavy timber. They tied their horses in a second and lay down among the fallen logs and behind the horses, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Fortunately, they had an abundance of cartridges. In another moment the fighting was on in dead earnest. The Sioux were coming like painted demons up the steep and rocky grade of the narrow pass. The soldiers had a good view of the pass, and they kept up a continuous discharge of bullets into the swarm of advancing Sioux. A dozen Indians fell in the first two minutes.

"Make every ball count; keep your nerve and expect no quarter," shouted Lieutenant Sibley to each man as he dodged from tree to tree. He then lay behind a log and made plans with Scout Gruard for a possible escape for the detachment. The barrels of the carbines grew so hot from the firing that the soldiers could scarcely load them. The Indians had older and slower-fire guns. At length a warrior of some importance fell dead from his horse just as he came up the grade of the pass. The hail of lead that the savages were sending into the timber and horses subsided for a few minutes. During the lull Lieutenant Sibley told the detachment that the horses, food, saddles and all but the carbines and ammunition were to be abandoned in such a desperate time, and, beginning on the left, the men one by one were to sneak to the rear and get away as best each knew how. The firing was to continue as long as possible. The purpose was to deceive the Sioux, who, seeing the horses and camp outfits still there, would not know that behind the cloud of powder smoke, and the trees and logs, the soldiers were slowly disappearing among the mountains.

Immediately the hostilities were renewed, and, amid a sheet of flame and a pattering of bullets among the timber and on the rocks, the detachment slowly melted away. Seven men in the detachment were shot dead that early morning. Two had crawled to the rear and were just about to get behind the rocks when stray bullets felled them. The men waited about ten minutes between one another's departure to attempt escape by retreat. The men who remained on the firing line kept ceaselessly at work with their hot carbines, in spite of blistered fingers and palpitating hearts. Lieutenant Sibley was the last to leave the line of battle, and when he had crawled back and joined his surviving comrades among the rocks he ordered three more volleys. Then the soldiers scrambled over rocks and ran down the main part of Tongue river like madmen. At the same moment the Sioux made a rush upon the supposed line of the detachment and carried the position. One may imagine their disappointment when they found twenty-six dead or dying horses, a lot of rations and a good camp outfit. They scalped the dead soldiers, and, gathering up their own dead, went back down into the valley. The famous sub-Chief White Antelope was killed that morning.

The story of the hardships the survivors of the Sibley expedition endured during their retreat to General Crook's camp is a dreadful one, but in the end all managed to reach the goal.

KING DANIEL O'KEEFE.

Once a Stevedore, Now He Is an Independent Monarch.

"Daniel O'Keefe, who is king of a small island in the Philippine group, was formerly a resident of Savannah, Ga.," said a visitor from that city, "and has a wife and daughter still living there who are in regular correspondence with him. In his younger years O'Keefe was a stevedore at the Savannah wharfs, but became restless, shipped on a Pacific-bound boat and never returned. After a great many vicissitudes he got into the copra trade and became rich. Most of his copra came from an island between North Borneo and Mindanao, at the tail end of the Philippines, and about six years ago he purchased it outright from Spain and set himself up as an independent ruler.

"He wields a tremendous influence over the natives and is well known all over the south Pacific. He has a house at Hong Kong where he spends part of each summer and lives in lordly fashion. Meanwhile he has kept in constant communication with his wife, has steadily supported her and now sends her a handsome annual allowance. His daughter was born a few months after his departure and has never seen her father, but a handsome and recent photograph of him hangs in their parlor.

"For over a dozen years O'Keefe has been intending to come home, but would put it off from season to season, as his business interests multiplied and his presence at the island became more and more imperative. About four years ago he made all arrangements for the trip and a day was set for his arrival, but he failed to appear. The oldtimers in Savannah remember Dan O'Keefe very well, and he is commonly spoken of as the king of the Caanimi Islands. His wife's cozy little home is crowded with curios from the far Pacific."

A Japanese Hospital Ship.

The Japanese have had a hospital ship built in Renfrew, Scotland. It is about two thousand tons, with a speed of fifteen knots, and will be used in times of peace as a merchant vessel. As fitted up for the treatment of wounded in time of war, there will be three hundred beds for patients, with first-class accommodations for the medical staff, nurses and attendants.

Burying the Dead in Porto Rico.

The Porto Rican way of burying the dead is curious. A coffin is rented for the corpse to be carried to the cemetery. Two or four natives carry it on their heads or fastened to two bamboo poles. The corpse is taken out of the coffin and buried about two feet. If the rent for the burial lot is not paid within a certain time the body is dug up and thrown away.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Germany thinks that we shall welcome her as a neighbor in the Pacific. It depends on how she conducts herself.

Official experts estimate that the Nicaragua Canal will cost $118,113,790. And business men generally agree that it will be worth the money.

Recent developments in the Dreyfus case show that France is highly resolved to square herself with her conscience. It is a severe task, but it will be worth all it costs.

Canada's trade with the United States in 1898, according to a recent report of the Canadian commissioner of customs, amounted to $124,000,000. Surely a basis for argument pointing to the value of closer reciprocal relations.

A firm of English tea merchants offers to every married woman who buys a pound of its 50-cent tea for five consecutive weeks a pension of $2.50 a week in case of the death of her husband, provided he was in good health when she began to buy the tea. The pension is to continue as long as she remains a widow.

The New York People says that the Ruskin co-operative association, at Ruskin, Tenn., commonly known as the "Ruskin Colony," is about to collapse. Its lands and houses are to be sold, and the hundred or so colonists still on the site of the colony are appealing to the utopians of the country for fifteen thousand dollars to tide them over the "crisis."

Official reports show that the total number of vessels passing through the Suez Canal last year was 3,503, and that the gross receipts were $17,500,000, or $145,000 more than those for 1897. These figures give added emphasis to an idea that Uncle Sam should get firmly anchored in his mind, namely, that there is big money in the canal business.

Government reports indicate that anthracite coal is becoming scarcer every year. Well, the semi-anthracite article found in seemingly inexhaustible beds in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory is about equal to the genuine article, and from these sources can be drawn supplies to carry us through the next two or three thousand years, so no great uneasiness need be felt by present generations, at least.

Klondike has a rival. The new field is Cerro Pinto, or Spotted Mountain, about the middle of lower California and only one day overland from the Pacific. Miners reach the diggings in two days from Ensenada at the northern end of the peninsula, and the only expensive luxury is water at $1.25 a bucket. The new fields are said to be twenty-eight miles long and sixteen wide. The gold that has reached San Diego is extraordinarily fine, running $19 to $20 an ounce. Pure gold is worth $20.67 an ounce.

Another triumph for skilled labor in the United States is the award by the Venezuelan Government to a Philadelphia firm for the plans and construction of an armory and barracks near Caracas. The cost will be about $200,000, but the amount is not so significant as is the fact that the award was won in competition with both Venezuelan and European engineers. It is expected that most of the materials called for in the plans will be exported from this country. Incidents such as this will continue to bind closer our relations with our southern neighbors, despite the necessity of administering occasional rebukes to the saucier among them.

It is significant of the growth of sentiment in favor of cremation that a bill providing for compulsory cremation has passed the first committee stage in the British parliament, and has met as yet with little opposition. The bill applies only to cases where death is due to diseases like cholera, smallpox, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis, which would indicate that it was based solely on sanitary grounds. But it is noteworthy that one of the chief reasons advanced in support of the bill is that cremation would result in cheapening the cost of disposing of the dead. This seems like carrying practical considerations to an extreme, but it appears to have had great weight.

The women of Holland have started a movement of their own, and as might be expected from that thrifty people, it is an eminently practical one. The object is to take the poor from the cities and plant them in country colonies. The object is not a new one, but it has not seemed to appeal to women's societies until the genuine Holland dames took hold of it. The women who collect the funds and manage the business buy some waste land within easy distance of a town, build sanitary cottages and let them on easy terms. The tenants' wives are started in poultry and dairy farming and many of the men secure work in the neighboring towns, the distance being so short that there is no trouble about going back and forth daily.

The farmers of Oregon have found a new industry, which at the same time solves the problem what the convicts in the State penitentiary can be set to work at. They are to weave the cloth from flax fibre which Oregon farmers will grow, and make it into grain bags in which to market their surplus wheat. These linen grain bags will be stronger and more durable than those of cotton, and as the coarsest fibre such as can be got from flax grown for seed can be used, it is believed they will not be expensive. It is a good beginning for the flax-growing and linen-making industries. The manufacture of the finest linen fabrics will doubtless follow in due time. It is a great gain any way for Oregon farmers to diversify their industries. They have been growing wheat too exclusively, says the American Cultivator.

Thomas Carlyle said: "Every man is as lazy as he dares to be." Like many another assertion of that too cynical philosopher this is not strictly true. But there is a large element of truth in the thought it conveys. Happily for the world there are large numbers of men and women in it who are not as lazy as they dare to be; who are not lazy at all, in fact, declares the New York World. On the contrary they find delight in working for others, for their wives, their husbands and their children. This is without doubt true of the great majority of mankind. At the same time there are many men and women to whom Carlyle's too sweeping characterization applies. They are literally as lazy as they dare to be. They work to live and have no conception of the higher happiness of living to work. They would not work at all unless the sharp goad of necessity drove them to it. It is from this latter class of people—small as compared with the former, yet lamentably numerous—that the armies of crime are constantly drawing recruits.

A MARCHAND STORY.

One of the Ways the French Explorer took to Make His Noted Journey.

It is curious with what alacrity the anti-Dreyfusites now rush toward Marchand, the French officer who has just reached Paris after a remarkable trip across Africa. His letter from Cairo to the caricaturist, Forain, is remembered by them. So few of them know the geography of Central Africa, so few have read the travels of English, Scotch and German explorers, that they over-rate the pluck, perseverance and courage of Marchand. It was boasted last October that while Lord Kitchener had slain his tens of thousands, the Marchand expedition had made its way among the black chiefs, simply through "niceness." But it turns out that the Marchand expedition was just like any other enterprise of the kind in the Dark Continent. It could not be otherwise if a march was to be stolen on the Anglo-Egyptians. When niceness did not do, the screw was put on, and, indeed, terribly tightened. But let a member of that expedition, a sergeant of Senegal sharpshooters, tell how he and fellow-explorers served the interests of civilization. His account is in a letter from Tamboura to his father and mother, who do not wish his name to be published.

"We were sent to Ubanghi to go on thence to Upper Egypt in order to show the Dervishes what a fine force we were. We had to launch a steamer on the Nile, and unite, if possible, our possession of Obock on the Red Sea with that of the Congo on the Atlantic. Our force was formed of 500 black tirailleurs, officered by twenty-five whites. The worst part of the job is got through.

"I have just taken all the pieces of the steamer to the River Sueh, where we shall put them together. I tell you what—it was no amusing piece of work to lead the 200 porters that we pressed into our service to carry the materials for the steamer. They were always trying to escape. We in vain shot or hanged the runaways we caught. The fresh gangs repeated what the others had done, and there we were, with piles of iron and steel, not knowing how to take them on in time. Nothing would have been done, if we had not had the patience to hunt up other bearers in the villages we were able to reach. The 500 blacks, well armed, gathered up every man they could lay hold on. When there were not men enough they took women, and made them each carry a load of sixty kilos on their heads. I then went forward. When they could no longer go on, we made other raids on villages. It often happened that we found a village forsaken. In that case we burned a few huts."

The hopes of Nationalists were for some time fixed on General Galleni, but Marchand, with his African experiences, with nothing of great consequence to lose but much to gain, would, they think, be a better man to rally round.

Made a Thorough Job of It.

In consequence of the frequency with which fires occur in Shanghai, the insurance companies of that place addressed a complaint to the magistrates affirming that incendiaries were too leniently dealt with. As a result, the sagacious law-dealers have decreed that incendiaries shall be prosecuted and punished, and that, moreover, the proprietors of European houses shall also be punished as incendiaries if they insure their property. By this means the magistrates declare, all complaints will be avoided, for there will be no insurances.—L'Etoile Belge, Brussels.

A Cutting Rejoinder.

"Women talk so much, Miss Emeline."

"I don't know; do you think they talk much more than the men who are always telling them how much they talk?"—Chicago Record.

Alarming Conduct.

"When I kiss you, Edgar, you are not afraid I am going to ask for money, are you?"

"No, dear; but I'm afraid you have already cleaned me out while I slept."—Chicago Record.

The Summer Bath.

Nothing is more refreshing and invigorating in summer than a daily bath. But to have it effectual soft water and good soap must be used. Ivory Soap is the best for the purpose; it is pure, dissolves quickly, sweetens and purifies the cuticle, gives a healthful glow, and leaves the skin soft and white. Early morning, or just before retiring at night, is the most favorable time for bathing. ELIZA R. PARKER.

As Represented.

Hardacre—Zeke answered an advertisement whar they said they'd send him a church organ for a dollar. Crawfoot—What did he get? Hardacre—A sample copy of the New Light marked: "This is the best church organ published."

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Pierre Lorillard, having tired somewhat of his voluntary expatriation, is booked to return to New York ere long.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

When Captain Coghlan was in command of the Raleigh he was the smallest man in stature on that ship.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The Abbe Perosi has resolved to decline the permanent directorship of the Papal choir.

A Wonderful Germ-Killer.

Skin diseases, such as tetter, eczema, ringworm, salt-rheum, or anything of the kind, are cured by Tetterine. It kills the germs, and the skin becomes healthy. Its efficacy is well established. Hundreds of testimonials can be shown by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga. Send 50c. for a box postpaid if your druggist doesn't keep it.

Sardou, like Balzac, keeps a store of notebooks and scrapbooks for use in his work.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Yang-Tu, China's delegate to the Peace Congress, was educated at Harvard.

E. B. Walthall & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hull's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Don Jaime, the only son of Don Carlos, has just won $100,000 in a lottery.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Prince of Wales is to spend October on a yacht sailing about the coast of Norway.

"Durability is Better Than Show."

The wealth of the multi-millionaires is not equal to good health. Riches without health are a curse, and yet the rich, the middle classes and the poor alike have, in Hood's Sarsaparilla, a valuable assistant in getting and maintaining perfect health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

A Woman Did It.

When Gen. Miles was interviewed by the correspondent of the Kansas City Star when he made the charges against the secretary of war, it was at once suspected that the shrewd old head of John Sherman was guiding Miles. This suspicion was so strong that some one asked Sherman if he had said anything to Miles about the controversy. It will be remembered that at this time Miles was in Porto Rico and Sherman in Washington. Sherman replied to the question practically as follows: "I have had no letter from Gen. Miles since he left Washington, and have sent no letters to him. I have not discussed the war department with him." After a pause, the shrewd old codger, with a twinkle in his eye, added: "I believe, however, that Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Sherman have exchanged several letters." He gave a little chuckle, and said that he had nothing more to say about the matter. Mrs. Miles is a niece of Sherman's.—Detroit Journal.

To Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 41,207]

"DEAR FRIEND—A year ago I was a great sufferer from female weakness. My head ached all the time and I would get so dizzy and have that all gone feeling in the stomach and was so nervous and restless that I did not know what to do with myself.

"My food did me no good and I had a bad case of whites. I wrote to you and after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as directed, I can truly say that I feel like a new woman and cannot tell you how grateful I am to you.

"I have recommended it to all my friends and have given it to my daughter who is now getting along splendidly. May you live many years to help our suffering sisters."—MRS. C. CARPENTER, 253 GRAND ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Over eighty thousand such letters as this were received by Mrs. Pinkham during 1897. Surely this is strong proof of her ability to help suffering women.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: Art a Mighty Agency For the Salvation of Mankind — Pictures Potent For Good or Evil as the Subjects Are Good or Bad—Praise For Our Artists.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Talmage shows in this discourse how art may become one of the mightiest agencies for the elevation and salvation of the human race. The text is Isaiah ii., 12, 16, "The day of the Lord of Hosts shall be * * * upon all pleasant pictures."

Pictures are by some relegated to the realm of the trivial, accidental, sentimental or worldly, but my text shows that God scrutinizes pictures, and whether they are good or bad, whether used for right or wrong purposes, is a matter of divine observation and arraignment. The divine mission of pictures is my subject. That the artist's pencil and the engraver's knife have sometimes been made subject to the kingdom of the bad is frankly admitted. After the ashes and scoria were removed from Herculaneum and Pompeii the walls of those cities discovered to the explorers a degradation in art which cannot be exaggerated. Satan and all his imps have always wanted the fingering of the easel; they would rather have possession of that than the art of printing, for types are not so potent and quick for evil as pictures. The powers of darkness think they have gained a triumph, and they have, when in some respectable parlor or public art gallery they can hang a canvas embarrassing to the good but fascinating to the evil.

It is not in a spirit of prudery, but backed up by God's eternal truth, when I say that you have no right to hang in your art rooms or your dwelling houses that which would be offensive to good people if the figures pictured were alive in your parlor and the guests of your household. A picture that you have to hang in a somewhat secluded place, or that in a public hall you cannot with a group of friends deliberately stand before and discuss, ought to have a knife stabbed into it at the top and cut clear through to the bottom, and a stout finger thrust in on the right side, ripping clear through to the left. Pliny the elder lost his life by going near enough to see the inside of Vesuvius, and the farther you can stand off from the burning crater of sin the better. Never till the books of the last day are opened shall we know what has been the dire harvest of evil pictorials and unbecoming art galleries. Despoil a man's imagination and he becomes a mere carcass. The show windows of English and American cities, in which the low theatres have sometimes hung long lines of brazen actors and actresses in style insulting to all propriety, have made a broad path to death for multitudes of people. But so have all the other arts been at times subborned of evil. How has music been bedraggled? Is there any place so low down in dissoluteness that into it has not been carried David's harp, and Handel's organ, and Gottschalk's piano, and Ole Bull's violin? and the flute, which though named after so insignificant a thing as the Sicilian eel, which has seven spots on the side like flute holes, yet for thousands of years has had an exalted mission? Architecture, born in the heart of Him who made the worlds, under its arches and across its floors, what bacchanalian revelries have been enacted! It is not against any of these arts that they have been so led into captivity!

What a poor world this would be if it were not for what my text calls "pleasant pictures!" I refer to your memory and mine when I ask if your knowledge of the Holy Scriptures has not been mightily augmented by the woodcuts or engravings in the old family Bible which father and mother read out of and laid on the table in the old homestead when you were boys and girls. The Bible scenes which we all carry in our minds were not gotten from the Bible typology, but from the Bible pictures. To prove the truth of it in my own case, the other day I took up the old family Bible which I inherited. Sure enough, what I have carried in my mind of Jacob's ladder was exactly the Bible engraving of Jacob's ladder, and so with Samson carrying off the gates of Gaza, Elisha restoring the Shunammite's son, the massacre of the innocents, Christ blessing little children, the crucifixion and the last judgment. My idea of all these is that of the old Bible engravings which I scanned before I could read a word. That is true with nine-tenths of you. If I could swing open the door of your foreheads, I would find that you are walking picture galleries. The great intelligence abroad about the Bible did not come from the general reading of the book, for the majority of the people read it but little, if they read it at all; but all the sacred scenes have been put before the great masses, and not printer's ink, but the pictorial art, must have the credit of the achievement. First, painter's pencil for the favored few, and even engraver's plate or woodcut for millions on millions!

What overwhelming commentary on the Bible, what re-enforcements for patriarch's, prophets, apostles and Christ, what distribution of Scriptural knowledge of all nations, in the paintings and engravings therefrom of Holman Hunt's "Christ in the Temple," Paul Veronese's "Magdalen Washing the Feet of Christ," Raphael's "Michael the Archangel," Albert Durer's "Dragon of the Apocalypse," Michael Angelo's "Plague of the Fiery Serpents," Tintoretto's "Flight into Egypt," Rubens's "Descent From the Cross," Leonardo Da Vinci's "Last Supper," Claude's "Queen of Sheba," Bellini's "Madonna" at Milan, Oreagna's "Last Judgment," and hundreds of miles of pictures, if they were put in line, illustrating, displaying, dramatizing, irradiating Bible truths until the Scriptures are not to-day so much on paper as on canvas, not so much in ink as in all the colors of the spectrum. In 1833, forth from Strassburg, Germany, there came a child that was to eclipse in speed and boldness anything and everything that the world had ever seen since the first color appeared on the sky at the creation, Paul Gustave Dore. At eleven years of age he published marvelous lithographs of his own. Saying nothing of what he did for Milton's "Paradise Lost," emblazoning it on the attention of the world, he takes up the book of books, the monarch of literature, the Bible, and in his pictures, "The Creation of Light," "The Trial of Abraham's Faith," "The Burial of Sarah," "Joseph Sold by His Brethren," "The Brazen Serpent," "Boaz and Ruth," "David and Goliath," "The Transfiguration," "The Marriage In Cana," "Babylon Fallen" and 205 Scriptural scenes in all, with a boldness and a grasp and almost supernatural afflatus that make the heart throb and the brain reel and the tears start and the cheeks blanch and the entire nature quake with the tremendous things of God and eternity and the dead. I actually staggered down the steps of the London Art Gallery under the power of Dore's "Christ Leaving the Praetorium." Profess you to be a Christian man or woman and see no divine mission in art and acknowledge you no obligation either in thanks to God or man?

It is no more the word of God when put before us in printer's ink than by skillful laying on of colors or designs on metal through incision or corrosion. What a lesson in morals was presented by Hogarth, the painter, in his two pictures, "The Rake's Progress" and "The Miser's Feast," and by Thomas Cole's engravings of the "Voyage of Human Life" and the "Course of Empire," and Turner's "Slave Ship." God in art! Christ in art! Patriarchs, prophets and apostles in art! Angels in art! Heaven in art!

The world and the church ought to come to the higher appreciation of the divine mission of pictures, yet the authors of them have generally been left to semi-starvation. West, the great painter, toiled in unappreciation till, being a great skater, while on the ice he formed the acquaintance of General Howe, of the English army, who, through coming to admire West as a clever skater, gradually came to appreciate as much that which he accomplished by his hand as by his heel. Poussin, the mighty painter, was pursued and had nothing with which to defend himself against the mob but the artist's portfolio, which he held over his head to keep off the stones hurled at him. The pictures of Richard Wilson, of England, were sold for fabulous sums of money after his death, but the living painter was glad to get for his "Alcyone" a piece of Stilton cheese. From 1640 to 1643 there were 4600 pictures wilfully destroyed. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was the habit of some people to spend much of their time in knocking pictures to pieces. In the reign of Charles I. it was ordered by parliament that all pictures of Christ be burned. Painters were so badly treated and humiliated in the beginning of the eighteenth century that they were lowered clear down out of the sublimity of their art and obliged to give accounts of what they did with their colors. The oldest picture in England, a portrait of Chaucer, though now of great value, was picked out of a lumber garret. Great were the trials of Quentin Matsys, who toiled on from blacksmith's anvil till, as a painter, he won wide recognition. The first missionaries to Mexico made the fatal mistake of destroying pictures, for the loss of which art and religion must ever lament. But why go so far back when in this year of our Lord to be a painter, except in rare occasions, means poverty and neglect, poorly fed, poorly clad, poorly housed, because poorly appreciated?

When I hear a man is a painter, I have two feelings—one of admiration for the greatness of his soul and the other of commiseration for the needs of his body. But so it has been in all departments of noble work. Some of the mightiest have been hardly bestead. Oliver Goldsmith had such a big patch on the coat over his left breast that when he went anywhere he kept his hat in his hand closely pressed over the patch. The world renowned Bishop Asbury had a salary of $64 a year. Painters are not the only ones who have endured the lack of appreciation. Let men of wealth take under their patronage the suffering men of art. They lift no complaint; they make no strike for higher wages. But with a keenness of nervous organization which almost always characterizes genius these artists suffer more than any one but God can realize. There needs be a concerted effort for the suffering artists of America, not sentimental discourse about what we owe to artists, but contracts that will give them a livelihood; for I am in full sympathy with the Christian farmer who was very busy gathering his fall apples, and some one asked him to pray for a poor family, the father of whom had broken his leg, and the busy farmer said: "I cannot stop now to pray, but you can go down into the cellar and get some corned beef and butter and eggs and potatoes. That is all I can do now."

Artists may wish for our prayers, but they also want practical help from men who can give them work. You have heard scores of sermons for all other kinds of suffering men and women, but we need sermons that make pleas for the suffering men and women of American art. Their work is more true to nature and life than some of the masterpieces that have become immortal on the other side of the sea, but it is the fashion of Americans to mention foreign artists and to know little or nothing about our own Copley and Allston and Inman and Greenough and Kensett. Let the affluent fling out of their windows and into the backyard valueless daubs on canvas and call in these splendid but unrewarded men and tell them to adorn your walls, not only with that which shall please the taste, but enlarge the minds and improve the morals and save the souls of those who gaze upon them. All American cities need great galleries of art, not only open annually for a few days on exhibition, but which shall stand open all the year round, and from early morning until 10 o'clock at night and free to all who would come and go.

What a preparation for the wear and tear of the day a five minutes' look in the morning at some picture that will open a door into some larger realm than that in which our population daily drudge! Or what a good thing the half hour of artistic opportunity on the way home in the evening from exhaustion that demands recuperation for mind and soul as well as body! Who will do for the city where you live what W. W. Corcoran did for Washington and what others have done for Boston and Philadelphia and New York? Men of wealth, if you are too modest to build and endow such a place during your lifetime, why not go to your iron safe and take out your last will and testament and make a codicil that shall build for the city of your residence a throne for American art? Take some of that money that would otherwise spoil your children and build an art gallery that shall associate your name forever, not only with great masters of painting who are gone, but with the great masters who are trying to live, and also win the admiration and love of tens of thousands of people who, unable to have fine pictures of their own, would be advantaged. By your benefactions build your own monuments and not leave it to the whims of others. Some of the best people sleeping in Greenwood have no monuments at all, or some crumbling stones that in a few years will let the rain wash out name and epitaph, while some men whose death was the abatement of a nuisance have a pile of Aberdeen granite high enough for a king and eulogium enough to embarrass a seraph.

Oh, man of large wealth, instead of leaving to the whim of others your monumental commemoration and epitaphology, to be looked at when people are going to and fro at the burial of others, build right down in the heart of our great city, or the city where you live, an immense free reading room or a free musical conservatory or a free art gallery, the niches for sculpture abloom with the rise and fall of nations and lessons of courage for the disheartened and rest for the weary and life for the dead, and 150 years from now you will be wielding influences in this world for good. How much better than white marble, that chills you if you put your hand on it when you touch it in the cemetery, would be a monument in colors, in beaming eyes, in living possession, in splendors which under the chandelier would be glowing and warm and looked at by strolling groups with catalogue in hand, on the January night when the necropolis where the body sleeps is all snowed under! The tower of David was hung with 1000 dented shields of battle, but you, oh man of wealth, may have a grander tower named after you, one that shall be hung not with the symbols of carnage, but with the victories of that art which was so long ago recognized in my text as "pleasant pictures." Oh, the power of pictures! I cannot deride, as some have done. Cardinal Mazarin, who, when told that he must die, took his last walk through the art gallery of his palace, saying: "Must I quit all this? Look at that Titian! Look at that Correggio! Look at that deluge of Caracci! Farewell, dear pictures!"

As the day of the Lord of Hosts, according to this text, will scrutinize the pictures, I implore all parents to see that in their households they have neither in book nor newspaper nor on canvas anything that will deprave. Pictures are no longer the exclusive possession of the affluent. There is not a respectable home in these cities that has not specimens of woodcut or steel engraving, if not of painting, and your whole family will feel the moral uplifting or depression.

Bibles Distributed in Mexico.

During the last twenty years the American Bible Society has put into circulation in Mexico 600,370 Bibles, Testaments and portions of the Bible.

In certain Parisian restaurants a quarter is charged for the use of the tablecloth.

WESTERN MEN

Make the Best Sailors in the Best Navy —The American.

The brilliant record men in the navy in the recent war has set the authorities to thinking, with the result that a brisk effort is to be made to turn some hundreds of the western farmers into sailors for Uncle Sam. The Hartford, the famous old man-of-war now serving as a recruiting ship, is now at Mare, Cal., and as soon as possible will be fitted up for a long cruise. Recruiting officers are to be sent out all through the western states, setting forth in terms as alluring as may be the unparalleled felicity of three years on the briny deep with Dewey as your lord, with the chances that more of the sturdy young sons of the plains will come forward than can at present be accommodated. Captain Henry Hawley, who has been assigned to the Hartford, speaks enthusiastically of the abilities of the boys he is to get. "We intend to make the cruise of the Hartford as attractive as possible, and we will do everything to make the service of the landsmen pleasing. We will have a good band of music on board; will stop at the most interesting ports en route, and in other ways do what we can to induce the western boys to adopt the service as their profession. We tried this scheme once before, and with very gratifying results. I have been informed by commanders who have had recruits on board from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois and other western states that they made the most temperate and intelligent lot of sailors ever shipped by them. They are well-behaved, quiet and orderly, and what they lack in seafaring knowledge they make up in zeal and industry. When we only had to supply 12,000 men for our ships we found it difficult to get good sailors, but now that the force has been increased to 17,500 our troubles have grown in proportion. I have a hankering for western men, and hope to corral a lot of them before I am through."

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Dr. Samuel R. Winans, the new dean of Princeton, is not a clergyman.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS. FRANK MOBBS, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1895.

Lady Colin Campbell is one of the best fencers in England.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

William Dean Howells has taken to golf as a recreation.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

When Colonel Little, of Kansas, returns from the Philippines he will marry a "girl he left behind him."

Tattooing and Snake Bite.

While scientific minds are discussing the anti-toxin serum treatment of disease as if it were a new thing, the people of ancient Burmah are calling attention to the fact that for centuries the material they have used in the common custom of tattooing has been an efficient anti-toxin for snake bites. The tattooed Burmese regard the bites of poisonous snakes as harmless. This, at least, is the statement of a gentleman from Burmah, who brings testimony to bear in corroboration of his singular statement.

The harvester earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, but when evening comes, after resting and cooling off, a tub of clear water and a cake of Ivory Soap will make him feel like new. The Ivory Soap bath will fit him for a good night's sleep.

Ivory Soap costs less than medicine and will do more to keep the man in good working order.

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A PROFESSIONAL "FLOGGER."

Englishman Says He Never Punished the Same Man Twice.

The writer was the other day introduced to a stalwart warden of one of our great convict establishments, a by no means unkindly looking man, who for many years has been the official wielder of the cat-o'-nine-tails at the prison where he serves, says Answers. "I scarcely know how the new prison bill will affect me, but I have in the past flogged some scores of men with the cat, receiving an extra sum on my pay of five shillings for each one operated upon. I never flogged one yet that didn't deserve a good deal more than he got; but, of course, this is my point of view. Of perhaps sixty men to whom I have applied the cat—men ranging in weight from eight to fifteen stone—I have never known but one who bore the punishment without yells, or, at least, groans. A great deal depends upon the man who wields the cat as to the extent of the pain, and much also depends upon whether the cat is an old one, with toughened thongs, or not. The undersized, dissipated city street-corner thief suffers the most, strong fellows who have done outside work for years not being affected in anything like the same degree. As for the behavior of the flogged, some of them use awful imprecations, swearing, with awful oaths, how they will revenge themselves; more still yell unintelligibly, like whipped children. The doctor present largely regulates my own efforts. I have never had to flog the same man twice; I do not think any warden in England ever had to do so."

WHERE KIPLING GETS HINTS.

Thorough Way in Which He Explored a Locomotive Shop.

"Kipling's methods of absorbing detail are very curious and interesting," said Mr. Lyman D. Bentley to a New Orleans Times-Democrat man. "Some years ago, while he was visiting the locomotive shops at New Haven, he met a skilled workman named Cressy and immediately proceeded to pump him about engine building. Cressy did not fully appreciate the honor that was paid him, but he was flattered by the novelist's interest, and the two went all over a big eight-wheel express flier that was standing in the yard. Kipling said he had lots of books on the subject, but they didn't tell him the things he wished to know. What he wanted was a real engineer or builder's idea of the machine, and he was particularly eager to learn the colloquial names of the parts. He took no notes, but about a month later he was in New Haven again and hunted up the mechanic. 'Look here, Cressy,' he said, producing a rough sketch on a card of one of the valves of the brake gear, 'I wish you'd tell me again just how this thing works.' Cressy explained, and Kipling laughed delightedly. 'I've got it now!' he exclaimed. I mention the incident because it seems to throw some light on his astonishing command of technicalities."

Looking Ahead.

"And so you've decided to name your baby James, have you?" "Yes; but, of course, we shall call him Jim right from the start." "Why have you such a decided preference for that name?" "Well, you see, I want to give him a fair show. Jim, you know, rhymes with him, vim, trim, grim, prim, rim, shim, whim, dim, limb, swim, and probably a lot of other words that I can't think of just now; so if he ever does anything worth mentioning the poets will not be likely to overlook it."—Chicago Times-Herald.

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN, 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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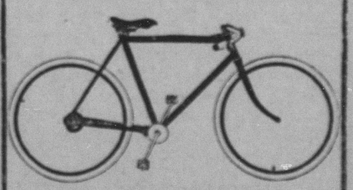

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It cleanses the scalp; removes all dandruff, and prevents its formation.

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If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 29

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

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WM. T. SPEER.....Bellefonte.

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A. G. ARCHEY.....Ferguson Twp

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Dr. W. U. IRWIN.....Huston Twp

The Kentucky Democratic state convention has balloted two days without nominating a candidate for governor.

It leaks out more and more every day that the administration has made a lamentable botch of the Philippine war, and that a re-election of McKinley is the cause.

The superintendent of next year's census estimates that the population will show up about 72,500,000.

Uncle Sam set up in business on his own hook a little over a hundred years ago with three millions.

Our soldier boys in the Philippines are making brilliant records, in spite of the mismanagement and blundering in administration quarters. Uncle Sam's soldier boys are heroes always.

Governor Stone is catching it lively from all parts of the state for intending to remodel and enlarge the executive mansion at a cost of thousands of dollars. It was this same Stone who charged the state $10,000 for collecting $4,000.

If the elegant and costly executive mansion, built four years ago, is not good enough for Governor Stone, decency would require that he resign, the machine, whose tool he is, having bankrupted the treasury and crippled the school fund.

Germany for several years kept complaining about bad American meat, and we thought they were cranky. But when our soldiers were fed the poisoned stuff and died, then the American people made up their minds the beef packers are a set of scoundrels.

A brief article, on the old saying, "Never burn a candle at both ends," is going the rounds of the newspapers of late. For Governor Stone's benefit, the Reporter renders it thus: Never remodel the new and fine executive mansion and cut a million out of the school fund to get money for it.

It is simply indecent and insulting to the taxpayers of the commonwealth that Governor Stone intends to remodel and embellish the recently built executive mansion, already one of the finest residences in the state. This unwarranted waste of the tax-payers' monies may account for his robbing the school appropriation.

Owing to a dispute over wages all the tin plate mills of the country are to close, which means idleness for 50,000 men. The country was promised an end of the disputes over wages and, instead, an era of prosperity. The tin-plate industry received special high tariff protection, now let its employes receive the promised high wages.

Like a wise man, General Miles will not talk for publication, but the records of the war department show that he has recommended a large increase in the force of men in the Philippines. Since General Miles complained of the poisoned beef fed to the soldiers the administration wants none of his advice.

With Alger tacked to McKinley's coat tail, the smell of rotten beef, and the roll of brave soldiers poisoned, the effort to re-elect McKinley does not look hopeful. To explain why Alger wasn't kicked out of the cabinet will be with a hem and haw and as disgusting as the beef given our brave soldiers to chaw.

Alger, McKinley's beef butty, is a candidate for U. S. Senator from Michigan and claims that Governor Pingree favors him and further that he is for McKinley's re-election. To this Pingree replies: If Alger knows that the President is opposed to territorial expansion; is not an advocate of the murders and destruction visited upon the innocent Filipinos; if he is opposed to trusts; if he is not in touch and sympathy with the political methods of Hanna; then I am in favor of McKinley when he is right, and opposed when wrong. The President don't fill Pingree's bill.

After all, more troops must go to Manila, to save our heroic band now there and help the country out of an unfortunate predicament, and crush Aguinaldo. Otis sends an alarming report of the situation, and the President will hasten to call for volunteers. The American army is too small to subdue the insurgents.

Commodore Schley has landed and is receiving grand ovations, which he richly deserves. He did gallant deeds in the Cuban waters. Next there will be Dewey, to arrive in September. Then the country will go wild to do him honor. He won imperishable fame in the harbor of Manila, and afterwards by his able and clearheaded management of the country's affairs, while out of reach of orders and interferences from Washington.

The Northampton county Republican convention under control of the Quayites, passed a peppery resolution denouncing the independents as traitors, cowards, and unfit for political association. The machine drivers evidently are blind with madness and would a thousand times rather see the g. o. p. go to the dogs than not have Quay go back to the senate. So far as the vast majority of the people is concerned they will gladly see the machine go to the dogs, as it would occasion a sigh of relief.

The Pittsburg Post thinks all lovers of honest government, after reading the platform as adopted by the Democratic state convention, will be struck by the truthfulness of the denunciations of Republican misrule, and will be cheered by the sincerity of the pledges they make for reform. Upon the Democratic party has always laid the proud burden of effecting the reforms in state abuses, and judging by the strong declarations of this convention, that party is again ready to redeem the commonwealth from the thraldom of the party in power.

The Quay machine has a queer way of harmonizing the party. It is removing all Republican officials, of high and low degree, male and female, if they have the least leaning towards honest government. With this acrid division in the Republican ranks, the Democracy being harmonious and standing on the strong platform of economy and honest government, the outlook is for a Democratic triumph in November. Machine tactics are paving the way for the downfall of the machine, what every honest man is sighing for.

The Philadelphia "Press," Republican, charges Governor Stone with suppressing an official publication of the evidence taken by the legislative committee which investigated the charges of corrupt solicitation to procure Mr. Quay's election to the Senate and pass the Quay jury bill. The House had ordered this evidence printed in the official record, and it had full power to do so. The governor stopped the printing, suppressing the crime, and no doubt on the order of Quay. All of which is about the size of Stone.

MICHIGAN'S THRUST AT TRUSTS.

One of the severest doses of legislation the trusts have had this year came from the Michigan Legislature before it adjourned the other day. The law is more sweeping than that of Texas. It forfeits the charters of all corporations of the State that join together to create restrictions in trade, or to limit or reduce the production of any article of merchandise, or to control the market price of the same, or to prevent competition. It prohibits the corporations of other States which come within these categories from doing business in the State. It subjects to fine or imprisonment, or both, any person who aids or abets the combinations prohibited by the act, and declares void all contracts in violation of the act, and gives to any person injured in his business by the operation of a trust a right of action against the offender for double the amount of damages sustained.

OUR FAR AWAY WAR.

The insurgent army has taken to the swamps and hills beyond Imus. The largest force is supposed to be in the neighborhood of San Francisco de Malabon, holding a position more toward the lake or toward the coast as exigencies demand.

The heavy rains that fall nightly make campaigning uncomfortable. The roads are still good, but the rice fields adjoining them are pools of water.

The Filipinos will not fight unless they can meet our troops in positions most advantageous to themselves, or take our reconnoitering bodies in ambush. It is impossible to learn what effect the recent defeat has had upon their leaders. This should be disheartening, for they had boasted that the Americans could never conquer the province of Cavite, Aguinaldo's home country, where he always worsted the Spaniards.

General Otis recently received a letter signed by native women of the province declaring that, if all the men were killed, the women would still keep up the fight against the Americans.

Later news has it the Americans have conquered the province of Cavite, after a sharp fight with the insurgents a few days ago.

HASTINGS' LOCAL ENEMIES.

Centre Democrat, June 22, '99.

The town of Bellefonte has been the recipient of numerous political honors, which is due to two reasons: First, we have the material; second, through a unity of action, by our people, irrespective of party affiliations, to advance and uphold our public men, wherever and whenever possible. Bellefonte attained distinction in turn from them. That is the splendid record of the past; can it be said of the present? and will it be the story of the future? Time alone will tell. Events that now are transpiring may show a different inclination among our people.

To come to the point, the course of the Republican party in Centre county of late, has been in a different direction. In the past it furnished three governors for the Commonwealth, who have won for our town the enviable title of "Bellefonte—the home of Governors." For several years past a portion of the local Republican leaders in Bellefonte did everything that was in their power to antagonize, hamper, annoy, discredit and humiliate the recent governor of Pennsylvania, Daniel H. Hastings, our distinguished townsman. Soon after Gen. Hastings was elected, the inevitable issue presented itself to him; his administration must either bow to the power of the corrupt Quay ring in this state; or be the champion of public interests, protect individual rights, and guard the people's funds from political corruption and profligacy. Bravely, courageously, heroically he finally chose the latter course. What was the result? Veto after veto was necessary to prevent corrupt schemes promoted by the Quay people to loot the treasury. The last two years of his official term the executive mansion and the capitol became a storm centre. All the forces that Quay could marshal were turned upon Hastings' administration, but he stood firm to the end and public interest in many and various ways were protected thereby. These are truths known to every man who reads and has ordinary intelligence.

WHERE WAS CENTRE COUNTY.

While these scenes were being enacted at the state capitol and Centre county's representative occupied the most important position in the gift of the Commonwealth, and was waging a courageous and successful battle to defeat vicious legislation, protect the treasury from political sharks, when all this was transpiring, what were some of Centre county's Republican leaders doing?

Here in Bellefonte, the home of Governor Hastings, from which place there should have gone forth an endorsement for his courageous course there came something different. While Gov. Hastings was absorbed in holding in check one of the most corrupt legislatures that ever assembled at Harrisburg, the men who today are opposing his course and their followers, all of whom are well known, effected an organization to elect delegates to the State Republican Convention, bitterly opposed to Gov. Hastings' course, to rebuke, humiliate, belittle him in the public eye from his own home. In this they failed, but the Quayites controlled the state convention and finally they seated their man by a contest.

Never in the history of Centre county politics was such ingratitude shown. It originated from petty, jealous spite; was a display of the basest ingratitude by men who were the recipients of personal political favors from the Gov's. own hands.

What explanation these men can give for this course no one knows. The *Centre Democrat*, like hundreds of others, never heard of one given. Why this uncalled attack should be made, no one can answer. While it is a Republican quarrel, in the Republican camp, we can not fail, like many others, but look on in astonishment for this strange conduct.

Gov. Hastings is out of public office, and, as a private citizen, will do all in his power to secure delegates from this county to the next Republican state convention who believe that the corrupt ring of politicians who have squandered the state's funds, reduced her school appropriations, brought discredit on our state, should receive the disapproval of the better element of the Republican party in Pennsylvania.

When a public official does right, no matter what his political creed may be, all good people must uphold and commend him. Had Gov. Hastings been a mere tool in the hands of the Quay crowd, had all their bad measures been approved, the men in Bellefonte who are fighting the ex-Gov. today would be his staunchest supporters.

That is about the truth, the plain facts. Every taxpayer, interested in good government, will commend an executive who sacrifices the favor of influential politicians, by jealously guarding public interests.

Senator Foraker says that editor Kohlsaat of the Chicago Times-Herald "is the biggest liar and the biggest scoundrel that was ever put in so much meat." Editor Kohlsaat says that Senator Foraker is "a rascal and a sneak." It is sad to see two such doughty champions of the national honor belabor each other so venomously.

Reduced Rates to Richmond, Va,

On account of the International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, to be held at Richmond, Va., July 13 to 16, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell excursion tickets from points on its line, to Richmond, at rate of single fare for the round trip (tickets via Baltimore and steamboat fifty cents more than single fare.)

Tickets will be sold July 11 to 13, and will be good to return until July 31, inclusive, except that on deposit of ticket with the Joint Agent at Richmond before July 28, and the payment of fifty cents, the return limit may be extended to leave Richmond not later than August 15, 1899.

Stop over at Washington on return trip for ten days, not to exceed final limit of ticket.

For specific rates and conditions apply to ticket agents. jun22-2t

Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills. H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick headache. A year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y.

Celery King cures Constipation and all diseases of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Sold by druggists. 25c. and 50c. 2

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

If it Rained Dollars!

It wouldn't make much difference how you spent them. But as it does'nt, it makes an all-fired lot of difference whether you spend them wisely or not.

If we talked from now till Doomsday we couldn't give you a better argument as to why you should buy your goods of us than to ask you to compare our goods and prices with competitors.

As for the goods themselves—

They will charm you by their novelty,
Magnetize you by their worth,
Attract you by their quality,
And delight you by their freshness.

We do not brag of the largest stock in the valley, but we are pleased to hear from customers and commercial men that

We have the Newest, Freshest, Latest and Best Assorted Stock.

New goods and low prices reign at the Potters Mills Bargain Store.

F. A. CARSON,
POTTERS MILLS, PA.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO BORROW Money and Issue Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that the school district of the Borough of Centre Hall, by the proper officers, will make an application to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, on Monday the 3rd day of July A. D. 1899 at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of obtaining authority from the said Court, under the provisions of the Act of 21st of April 1871, to raise money by bonds to be issued by the said school district to purchase additional ground for school purposes, and to pay indebtedness incurred for improvement of the school buildings of the said district.

G. W. OCKER, Pres.
jun15-4t J. T. LEE, Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Rachael E. Bartholomew, late of Centre Hall Borough, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Ex'r.
may25-6t Centre Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Sarah J. Sankey, late of Centre Hall Boro, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAS GREGG, Administrator.
CLEMENT DALE, Attorney Millsburg, Pa. may 11-6t

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale at the late residence of George Krape, deceased, one mile north-west of Spring Mills, Pa., on

— MONDAY, JULY 24TH, 1899, —

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described valuable real estate, containing

195 ACRES and 155 PERCHES,

neat measure. The same will be offered in two separate tracts, and after as a whole. Bounded and described as follows:

No. 1. Bounded on the north by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and William Weaver and others; on the east by lands of Allison Bros., on the south by Allison Bros., and public road.

On the west by private road and tract No 2, and lands of Ilgen Bros., containing 100 Acres and 30 Perches, 6 acres of which are well timbered with white pine, white oak, red oak, etc. Thereon erected a two story Rail Dwelling House, 30x34 feet, L, 12x16 feet; Summer House, 20x14 feet; wood house, oven house, wash house, spring house, and ice house, together with other outbuildings. Also a large Bank Barn 47x84 with manure shed attached 20x24, power shed, 2 corn houses, buggy shed, pig stable, etc. A large orchard with the choicest varieties of fruit, together with a choice pear orchard, and plenty of grapes, quinces and other fruits on the premises. A good supply of water close to the buildings; a good well at the barn, two springs and a cistern close to the house, the one is a sulphur spring. The buildings are almost as good as new and in good condition.

No 2. Bounded on the north by public road and tract No. 1, on the east by private road and tract No. 1, on the south by lands of Allison Bros. and Andrew Corman, and on the west by lands of Ilgen Bro., containing 95 Acres and 125 Perches, of which there are about 9 acres of the best of timber in the valley. Thereon erected a two-story Plank Frame Dwelling House 18x32; L, 11x18, also a large Summer House, wood house, pig stable and corn crib and other outbuildings. A barn 40x20, with sheds attached; a good well and cistern at the house, together with a fine thrifty young orchard of the choicest varieties of fruit, and in good bearing condition. These buildings are all new and recently built. The farms are well located, and have been some of best producing farms in the county. The soil will be sufficient to convince any who wish to make an investment.

Terms will be made known on day of sale, by

M. L. RISHEL,
Ex'r. of etc., of George Krape, dec'd.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF POTTER Township School District for the fiscal year ending June 1st, 1899.

Whole number of schools	15
Number of teachers employed	15
Number of pupils enrolled in all schools	520
Average daily attendance	308
Amount of tax levied for school purposes	3

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—MONEY RECEIVED.

Received from State Appropriation	$2151 12
From Collector, including all taxes	2263 11
From Co. Treas., unseated lands, fines	59 00
Total receipts	4473 24

MONEY PAID OUT.

For tuition	163 56
For teachers' wages	2717 00
For rent and repairs	213 80
For fuel and contingencies	404 04
Fees of collectors, $59.55, treas., $39 27	39 27
Salary of sec'y, etc	50 00
For debt and interest	94 67
For school books	175 57
For supplies	77 45
For all other purposes and sundry ex	30 94
Total money paid out	3966 36

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Cash on on hand	$506 88

D. G. FORTNEY,
W. W. SPANGLER,
D. K. KELLER,
Auditors.

The above account has been duly audited by the auditors of this district, and certified by them to be correct. G. H. EMERICK, President.
C. W. SLACK, Sec'y.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale a large and valuable farm situate about one-fourth (¼) of a mile from Penn Cave Station, along the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, in Potter Township, Centre County, now occupied by M. B. Duck, containing

179 ACRES AND 102 PERCHES,

more or less; having thereon erected a fine frame dwelling house, a good, large bank barn, and other needed out buildings, in good condition. There is running water at the door, and Sinking Creek, a stream of pure water passes through the farm about ten rods south of the buildings. There is also a large orchard of bearing apple trees on the place and a great quantity of smaller fruits. About 150 acres are cleared, fenced and in a high state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered with pine, oak and other valuable timber. The farm is within easy reach of markets, railroads, postoffice, schools and churches. To any person desiring a home and a good farm it is as convenient and desirable as any in Centre County. For price and conditions upon which the same will be sold, inquiry can be made of the executors of Jonathan Tressler, deceased, as follows:

ISAAC TRESSLER,
DANIEL J. TRESSLER,
Linden Hall, Pa.
JOSEPH TRESSLER,
Pleasant Gap, Pa.
FORTNEY & WALKER, Attorneys for Estate, Bellefonte, Pa. apr6-3m

Just received a large consignment of

Oxford Ties, One-strap Sandals,

In Russet and Black.

Patent Leather Sandals,

Prices to suit everybody, from 87c. to $1.50. Call while stock is complete.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

For a Good Penny Picture

Come to my gallery.

I will make Penny Pictures every Saturday until further notice.

15 Genuine Photos 15cts.

Cabinets, Mantellos, ...and Florentines

All sizes and styles of photos furnished. Crayon Work, Pastel and India Ink, and Water Colors supplied, at prices guaranteed to be lower than others. Out-door views a specialty.

Carbons guaranteed as good as the best from $1 75 to $3.00.

T. C. BARTGES,
Centre Hall.
Gallery in Kreamer building. feb92m

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.08 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.25 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.09 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.35 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.38 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.45 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore, 8.55 a m, Willkesbarre 10 55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philade 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.13 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia, and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 38	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 49	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 09
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 29	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18, a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾ P M	8¾ P M	2¾ A M	STATIONS. Ar. Lv.	12¾ A M	7¾ A M	11¾ P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 20
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 32
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 01
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
7 20	7 30	3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 01	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	8 53	5 05	9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	4 00		7 25
10 20	11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 40		6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	8 35		11 30
8 22	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua.)	4 30		
7 25	9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‖6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mrs. T. C. Bartges with little daughter, is visiting her parents at Tusseyville.

—Geo. S. Weaver, of Spring Mills gave us a business call and set his label into '99.

——Mrs. B. D. Brisbin and daughter Miss Roxanna, visited friends at State College this week.

——Mrs. Mary Fredericks, of Spring Mills, has been spending the past week with friends in Centre Hall.

——Mrs. W. W. Bayard, of Philadelphia, is visiting among friends at her native home at Centre Hill.

——Miss Elvie McClenahan who has been in Williamsport the past two months returned home last week.

——Miss May Rhone, clerk in the State Agricultural Department at Harrisburg, is home on a brief vacation.

——Squire Fergus Potter, Harris township's favorite jurist, was in town Tuesday greeting his many friends.

——Henry Rossman, one of Tusseyville's representative citizens, favored us with a call, and spent a half hour in pleasant chat.

——Anna Bell Kurtz and her friend Ruth Perry, two interesting little misses from Lewisburg, have been spending a week with the editor's family.

——Miss Emilie Alexander returned home last Saturday. She had been taking musical instructions at Boston, Mass., for several months past.

——Our pleasant friend, S. K. Emerick, of Unionville, gave us a call. He reports haying finished last week, but the grass somewhat short, and that some farmers cut grain before close of the week.

——George Krumbine is home from the Baltimore Medical College, where he is taking a full course. George has one year yet of studies to become a physician, and then he may hang out his shingle.

—Our esteemed farmer friend, John Shafer, of Madisonburg, spent an hour with us, having been on a visit to his aged mother, who has her home with her daughter, Mrs. David Bartges, of near this place. A more upright man does not live.

——Miss Helen Taylor, of Wichita, Kansas, is the guest of her friend Miss Florence Rhone, west of town. Tonight, Thursday, Miss Rhone will entertain a number of her friends in honor of Miss Taylor, at the Rhone homestead. Guests are expected to be present from different parts of the county, and a large assemblage is anticipated.

——Prof. B. M. Wagenseller left for his home at Selinsgrove on Monday afternoon. He was employed as principal of our schools the last year and gave great satisfaction in performing his duties. Being of a studious and energetic turn, he labored hard to place our schools upon a high plane, and his work has shown excellent results.

——Rev. Robert B. Wolf, of Eureka, Kansas, arrived in this section last week on a visit to his native home, and among old friends in Centre Hall and Brush valley. Rev. Wolf is in charge of the Lutheran church at Eureka, and has built up his charge during his pastorate until it is a flourishing congregation. He came east to attend the Lutheran Synod at York and while east, is visiting his old friends.

Shoveling Hail at Selinsgrove.

The hail storms which traversed the state from its southern to its northern boundary during the last two weeks have done great injury to the growing crops. Tobacco plants have especially suffered.

Last Friday evening's hail and thunder gust is thus reported from Selinsgrove :

A hot clear day terminated this evening with a destructive hail storm. Shortly after 7 o'clock the skies suddenly darkened and rain drops began to fall. The transition from rain to hail was equally sudden. Icy globules poured down in a perfect shower. Sky lights in many buildings and thousands of window panes were shattered. Trees are stripped of their foliage, and wheat, corn and fruit crops are nigh to a state of total destruction. Birds fell dead from trees as though shot with a rifle. It was a remarkable sight in June to see people on all sides using snow shovels to clear the pavements of the hail banks.

Saturday afternoon's rain and hail storm was terrific in parts of Lycoming county. The hail stones measured over an inch in diameter. Acres of vegetables, hay and wheat were ruined and the damage to fruit and berries cannot be estimated.

At trout run hail fell to the depth of four inches and at Montoursville many hailstones were found that measured more than two inches in diameter.

At Lock Haven there were five distinct hail storms, and the icy spheres were shoveled from the pavements.

At Glen Union hailstones were picked up that weighed three ounces.

Centre Hall Laundry.

J. H. Zong, formerly of Howard, has opened a steam laundry in the Colyer building, at the station. Being a new enterprise it deserves the patronage of the public of this town and vicinity. See his ad. in another colum.

SPRING MILLS.

A Defective Bridge Causes an Accident.—News of the Town.

The ladies of the United Evangelical church of our village, will have a festival in the park on Saturday evening next. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody; proceeds for the benefit of the parsonage.

F. H. Sheary the tonsorial artist, has disposed of his boudoir to N. J. Straub, of Elizabethville, Pa. We are very sorry to lose Mr. Sheary; he has been a good citizen, and by his pleasant manner has "won golden opinions from all sorts of people."

D. H. Ruhl, our village landlord, and Republican candidate for the nomination of sheriff, has about completed his canvass, and has all his political fences well wired and in perfect order, and nothing less than a good sized earthquake can upset them. Parties familiar in political circles inform me that Mr. Ruhl's nomination is hardly doubtful.

John Runkle has fitted up his meat market building very conveniently. The whole interior has been remodeled and improved; the refrigerator has been enlarged and supplied with the latest improvements, a new porch in front adds greatly to the appearance of the building. Mr. Runkle is doing quite a large business; home dressed meats evidently has the lead with this community.

Edwin Ruhl of our village, was considerably astonished, if not astounded on Monday morning last when informed that an extremely youthful lad and his infant sister had arrived at his residence at an early hour, and boldly located themselves as permanent boarders. Of course Mr. Ruhl is happy, but when congratulated on this accession to his family, replies very seriously—only two fathers can imagine my feelings.

Smith Bros., the furniture dealers of Penns valley, have done an unusual heavy business this spring. They are now preparing for their general clearance sale to make room for an early fall stock. Decided bargains are always obtained at these special sales; even at the present time, whole suits are closed out at prices which look like absolute destruction. No wonder they handle an immense amount of furniture, they almost give it away.

On Tuesday last C. P. Long and Samuel Krape in driving over Muddy creek in Georges valley, the bridge being under repairs and having only a temporary flooring, gave way, precipitating the horse into the water below, the buggy fortunately remaining on the bridge. The occupants immediately jumped out and in order to free the horse cut the harness, and then had considerable trouble to get him out of the water. Why a bridge undergoing repairs would be floored with loose plank making it simply a man trap is inexplicable, and deserves the severest condemnation. It was only by the prompt action of the gentlemen that possibly a fatal accident was averted; as it was Mr. Long had his right hand very severely shattered and Mr. Krape considerably shaken up. Remarkable to say the buggy was only slightly damaged while the horse escaped unhurt.

MILLHEIM.

A Lively Letter With Much that Will Interest Our Readers.

Mrs. Wm. Mauck and her two sons spent Sunday in Nittany valley, visiting friends and living on the fat of the land.

The Gephart Bros. have erected a steam saw mill in the narrows and expect to engage in extensive lumber operations.

Willie Weiser, a former Millheim boy, now clerk in a popular Altoona store, spent last week among his old associates in this place.

Many of our farmers have commenced cutting grass; the hay crop will not be as large as was expected owing to the extended dry weather.

The trimmers for the Commercial telephone company have incurred the displeasure of some of our people by being unnecessarily rough on trees.

A. Walter the popular cashier of the Millheim Bank, spent the greater part of last week among relatives and friends in his native county of Snyder.

This community was favored with refreshing showers on Friday and Saturday of last week. This will much improve the timothy, and help the corn and potato crops.

The latest fad for horse jockeys is, after having done the other fellow up, put your horse in the granery at night and sleep on the barn floor in front of the granary door. That will fix it.

W. K. Alexander besides looking up the dailies and talking politics, finds ample time to take a lively interest in the Commercial telephone line. Wm. hauls the tools and carries the water.

The lightning played havoc with the Bell telephone poles in this vicinity on last Friday. Many poles were struck and demolished, and the line in general was unfit for service between this place and Bellefonte.

The Millheim Band has been at sea for the last ten days, not being able to decide where to spend the Fourth. They have had a number of calls for their service on that day. P. H. Musser has been spending a good part of his time at the telephone answering calls and negotiating with different parties. The general concensus of opinion is that the boys would like to go to all the places that have asked for them, and if they are not careful they will come home with their pants sawed off.

On last Thursday all the stores of Millheim were closed from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and the people of the town hied themselves to the Narrows, north of town for a general picnic. The day was a model one, and all present had a delightful time. Of course there were lots of good things to eat. Merchant J. W. Stover, Ex-Sheriff Condo, Prof. Rothrock, druggist Morris, editor Raine, jeweler McEwen, printer Hosterman and musician Kister, with a few others, squatted down to one table and kept the good ladies busy waiting on them for about one hour and a half. By that time most of them were scarcely able to leave the table without assistance. After sitting around for a time in a helpless condition they began to revive, and the balance of the time was spent very pleasantly. After supper every body went home delighted with the days outing.

LINDEN HALL.

A Letter of Interest as Gathered by Our Correspondent

William Felding spent Friday of last week with friends at Pleasant Gap.

Mame Kline, east of Centre Hall, is the guest of her cousin, Sadie Felding, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Delaney, of Reedsville, were the guests of George Swab and family over Sunday.

Miss Potter, of Milesburg, is the guest of Henry Potter and sisters, east of town for a few days.

Mrs. Rhoads, wife of Rev. Rhoads, of Centre Hall, spent a few days with friends in and around town quite recently.

Miss Cora Brooks, one of our accomplished young ladies, spent a few days of last week with friends at Pleasant Gap.

We are glad to say that Mrs. George Swab, who has been confied to her bed with inflammatory rheumatism for some time is improving.

Mrs. Cora Burchfield and children, of Johnstown, were the guests of Robert McClellan and family, on Greenbank Avenue, for a few days of last week.

Communion services were well attended on Sunday, considering the inclement weather. Rev. Shultz, of New Berlin, filled the pulpit in the absence of Rev. Reamer, present Presiding Elder, who was unable to be here.

Tusseyville.

Wm. Farner has erected a new stable on his lot east of Colyer.

G. R. Meiss proprietor of Zion hill, will have a grand rally on Tuesday evening, July 4

The sensation of having a 'phone in S. M. Swartz's store has turned his son Thomas' hair almost gray.

Chick must be very glad the strawberry season is over; we suppose it must be tiresome work picking berries three nights in a week.

While out working corn the other day, Wm. Breon had a severe struggle with a ground mole; he received a few scratches but otherwise was not seriously hurt.

Jacob Jordan, our hustling young pumpkin roller, of Colyer, is now receiving musical instructions from the instructor who lives at Tusseyville; he has been seen special hours of the night taking long and weary strolls over Zion hill.

Potters Mills.

F. A. Carson is adding to his home by building a new barn.

Miss Jennie Sweetwood closed her term of school on Wednesday.

Miss Katie Hewes, of Bellefonte, is spending her vacation at this place.

The Seven mountain people report a good crop of huckleberries this season.

Dr. H. S. Alexander who was to Pittsburg on business, returned home Monday.

There is no need for idleness now, the farmers are inquiring for hands every where.

The Y. M. C. A., of Bellefonte, will hold a union meeting in the M. E. church at Sprucetown, on the evening of July 2nd.

Lightning Cuts 50 Holes in a House.

Tuesday morning an electric storm passed over Canton. Lightning struck the house of William Crooks, entering the chimney and throwing brick in all directions. It scattered, passing through every room in the house, through the ceilings and making holes in partitions and outside walls, entering the ground and throwing dirt in every direction. Mr. Crooks, 82 years old, and his wife were in the front room. They were thrown to the floor, but were not shocked into insensibility. They were not seriously injured, but if they had been in any other room of the house they must have been killed. By actual count 50 small holes were left in the outside walls where the fluid passed out. In the east gable it cut a clean hole six by eight feet. On the north, near the ground floor, it cut a hole three by six feet, and plowed a furrow in the ground some ten feet outside.

No Paper Next Week.

Next week there will be no paper issued from this office, being 4th of July week. We ask the kind indulgence of our patrons.

It Serves Them Right.

Commissioner Robert P. Porter returned from Europe with the report that the "embalmed beef" agitation in this country has hurt the American meat business in Germany to the extent of from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 a year. Mr. Porter's language gives the impression that he regards the charges as unfounded ; but the testimony of officers and men who had experience of the beef is not to be lightly dismissed. If the men who furnished it to the army are now losing more in a month than they gained by cheating the soldiers, the country at large will not worry. The general verdict will be : it serves them right.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
Government Service.

Temperature :	Highest.	Lowest.	
June 22	84	49	clear.
" 23	85	50	clear.
" 24	88	65	part cloudy.
" 25	78	63	cloudy.
" 26	74	54	clear.
" 27	77	50	clear.
" 28	79	54	cloudy.

Rainfall : On 23, afternoon, .19 in. ; on 24; afternoon, .32 inch ; on 25, 1 a. m. to 6 a. m., .33 inch.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Beard, Claremore, Ark. Sold J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	68
Rye	40
Corn	35
New Oats	
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	10
Eggs	11
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	3
Potatoes	40
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.
Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	68
Corn	35
Oats	
Rye	40
Barley	40

LINDEN HALL MARKET.
Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	67
Corn ears	33
Shelled Corn	36
Rye	40
Oats	25
Barley	36
Potatoes	40
Eggs	13
Butter	10
Lard	5½
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	5
Roller flour	$1 00

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, June 28.

Eggs, fresh, 14a14.1-2.

Butter, fancy creamery, 19c ; prints, fancy, 20c.

Wheat : No. 2, Penn'a red, spot, 75.

Corn, No. 2, 41.

Live Poultry, per lb. :

Fowls, 11a12c ; old roosters, 7a8c ; spring chickens, weighing 2 pounds apiece, 20a22c ; old ducks, 8a9c.

Baled Hay and Straw, per ton :

Timothy, choice, $16.50 ; mixed, No. 1, 14.50a15.

Straw, straight rye, 9.50 ; wheat, and oats, No. 1, $9.

Huckleberries and blackberries, 8a9.

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THE NEWS.

Dr. Thomas O. Summers, a yellow fever expert, killed himself with a pistol at St. Louis after writing several letters and a poem.

President McKinley awarded diplomas to the graduating class at Mount Holyoke College, Mass., where he received the honorary degree of doctor of civil law.

The smaller magazine at Fort Pickens, Fla., blew up, killing a private and wounding four men.

Major George H. Sands, of the Sixth United States Infantry, saved his daughter and sister-in-law from drowning at Atlantic City, N. J.

Commodore Oscar C. Badger, United States Navy, retired, died at his home, in Concord, Mass.

A thief grabbed $10,000 through a teller's window in a Boston bank, but was captured when he arrived in New York.

John Wilkes, a brother of Thomas Wilkes, alias Samuel Hose, who was burned at the stake near Newnan, Ga., several months ago, was arrested at Oglethorpe. He was heavily armed and seeking revenge for the killing of his brother by threatening to kill persons.

Mr. William Chapline, an aged citizen of Shepherdstown, W. Va., attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a pocketknife. He was found out of his room, with the above result, and the knife still in his hand. Surgical aid was rendered, and the wound is not considered dangerous.

Frank Anderson, aged 27 years, employed at Spiker's Lumber Camp, near Davis, W. Va., was instantly killed, his head having been masked by a falling tree. Anderson was to have been married in a few days to a young lady of Paw-Paw, W. Va.

Miss Belle Slavin, a stenographer at the Bank of Commerce, Wichita, Kans., was found dead in the bank office at an early hour. There was a bullet hole behind her left ear and a revolver lay beside her. She was in ill-health, and it is thought she may have committed suicide.

Prof. J. B. Bully, a prominent resident of Toledo, O., and formerly a leading musician and choir leader, but latterly a post-office employe, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by the United States Court for rifling the mails in the Toledo post-office.

Masked robbers bound the employes and blew open the safe of the Fairmount Park Transportation Company, of Philadelphia, securing about $4,000.

President McKinley attended the class day exercises of Smith College, and latter went to the summit of Mount Tom from Holyoke, Mass., where he is visiting.

Charles E. Littlefield, Republican, was elected to Congress from the Second Maine district to succeed the late Nelson Dingley.

Abram Davis, colored, has been sentenced to life imprisonment for criminal assault on a 9-year-old negro girl in Hampton county, S. C. The jury, by recommending mercy, saved him from being hanged. This is the second conviction for a similar crime in this State in two weeks.

It is stated at the Navy Department that every man attached to the Olympia, Boston, Baltimore, Concord, Raleigh, Petrel and McCulloch during the battle in Manila harbor, regardless of rank or station, will receive a medal of honor. Two civilians on the McCulloch during the battle rendered active assistance in serving the guns, and they also have been included in the list of those entitled to the medals.

Capt. Wm. A. Andrews started from Atlantic City on a voyage to England in a 12-foot sailboat.

President McKinley listened to the baccalaureate sermon at Mount Holyoke College, where his niece, Miss Grace McKinley, is a member of the graduating class.

The official list of the dead by the New Richmond tornado now numbers 122 persons.

The famous Anaconda mines in Montana have been bought by a syndicate headed by John D. Rockefeller.

As a result of four days' conference between the representatives of the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers at Pittsburg, the wages of 25,000 iron and steel sheet workers throughout the country will be advanced after July 1 for one year. In the main the workers get what they contended for, which is a virtual restoration of the wages of 1893. The advance to rollers will be 11 per cent.; to shearmen about 11 per cent., and to day hands 15 per cent.

Maj. A. Wills, president of the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company, Nashville, denies the reported purchase of large tracts of coal and mineral lands and important manufacturing plants from that company by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. He said the report was without foundation.

John Pope Hodnett, of Jersey City, who was arrested several days ago for persistently attempting to secure personal audiences with President McKinley and Attorney-General Griggs, was the subject of a lunacy inquiry at Washington. The presiding judge decided that Hodnett was rational except upon certain subjects, and agreed to discharge him on condition that he would leave the city and not return. Hodnett was furnished transportation to Jersey City.

Governor-General Davis has signed an order establishing a United States provisional court at San Juan, P. R., and has appointed N. B. C. Pettingill presiding judge of the body, with two army officers as associates, and J. M. Reedy, prosecuting attorney.

Several thousand cigars have been seized at Maysville, Ky., bearing counterfeit internal revenue stamps. It is said they are from Factory 3741, Ninth district of Pennsylvania.

The United States Smokeless Powder Works, at San Rafael, Cal., blew up. The explosion took place in the graining-room, and six adjoining buildings were blown up. Five men were killed.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Honolulu boiler makers organized.

Denver carpenters now get $3 a day.

Denver has a municipal repair-shop.

South Wales has 90,000 union miners.

English farm laborers are organizing.

Tobacco costs Chicagoans $25,000,000 a year.

Hay has advanced from $7 to $15 within the past two months in Rockingham County, N. H.

Labor Day is a legal holiday in the Philippines.

Kansas City painters get $4 for eight hours' work.

St. Paul plumbers' wages range from $2.50 to $3.50 a day.

The minimum wages of Montreal molders is now $2 a day.

New York and Louisville street railway men have organized.

The salary of the City Marshal of Nevada, Iowa, is $15 per month.

Sacramento has exterminated nickel-in-the-slot gambling machines.

In many of the southern cities negro mail carriers outnumber the white.

NEW HOUSE RULES.

Mr. Henderson's Proposed Radical Changes.

HE WILL NOT BE A CZAR.

He Wants to Divorce the Speakership From the Rules Committee—To Fairly Distribute Patronage and Trust to Caucus Action—R. L. Casson of Wisconsin to be Sergeant-at-Arms.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Representative David B. Henderson, of Iowa, who will succeed Thomas B. Reed as Speaker of the House next December, has well-defined ideas as to how he wants it governed.

There are many changes which he has suggested to his associates, who, under his direction, will present them to the caucus. It is said that Mr. Henderson desires to be less of a Czar than Speaker Reed, and more an instrument to carry out the views of a majority of the party in power.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota; Representative Cannon, of Illinois; Representative Corliss, of Michigan; Representative Fletcher, of Minnesota, and Representative Joy, of Missouri, who are in the city, have been informed of Mr. Henderson's views upon present House government and how he would like to have it changed.

Thus far Representative Henderson has made three suggestions, each embodying a radical change.

First, he desires the office of the Speaker divorced from the Committee on Rules. He wants the Committee on Rules made an independent committee, composed of seven members, instead of five, as at present, the Speaker not being a member and the Committee to have a chairman of its own.

The change suggested by Mr. Henderson will mean a revolution in this respect.

Second—He insists that in the organization of the House there shall be no "combine," as there was in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses. Mr. Henderson proposes to distribute the patronage among the States in the ratio of their representation.

Third—The caucus is to decide the question of organization. It is not to be left to a half dozen manipulators.

Representative Henderson has notified his lieutenants now in Washington that he will some East soon. Instead of coming to Washington, however, he will go to Atlantic City, and there will be in close touch with Washington.

Progress is being made in arranging for the organization of the House, so far as the principal officers are concerned.

W. J. Glenn, of New York, the present Doorkeeper of the House, will be re-elected.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ben Russell, of Missouri, will be succeeded by R. L. Casson, of Wisconsin.

Chief Clerk McDowell, who has held the position for two Congresses, may not be re-elected.

AFTER TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Murderer's Whereabouts Revealed by His Conscience-stricken Sister.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—Alexander Jester, the murderer of Gilbert Gates, brother of President John W. Gates, of the American Steel and Wire Company, has been located after twenty-eight years of unavailing search. His arrest is to be made immediately at his home in Oklahoma.

Gilbert Gates was killed twenty-eight years ago. He was journeying across Missouri in a wagon train with Alexander Jester. On the night of May 2, 1871, they were camped near Warrensburg. There Jester shot Gates in the back, robbed him and attempted to conceal the crime by burning the body. He was arrested later and was given a hearing at Wichita, Kan. On his way to Warrensburg for trial he escaped and had not been found, in spite of an unceasing search by detectives, until now. His sister, Mrs. Cornelia Street, of Shewanee, O. T., has written Sheriff Simmons, of Wichita, Kan., who says her brother is living at Shewanee under the name of W. H. Hill.

KAUTZ IS SILENT.

Rear-Admiral Refuses to be Interviewed About the Troubles at Samoa.

San Francisco, Cala., (Special.)—Rear-Admiral Kautz, who returned from Apia on the Philadelphia, refuses to be interviewed about the troubles in the island, and will make no statement of any character con-

REAR-ADMIRAL KAUTZ.

(He has returned from Samoa and says that he did only his duty there.)

cerning the prospects of a peaceful termination of the international squabble. Before the flagship reached port he issued orders forbidding officers and men to discuss the matter and warning officers particularly against allowing themselves to be seen by newspaper representatives.

To Make Soda Ash.

Akron, O., (Special.)—The largest soda-ash factory in the United States is to be erected at Barberton, this county, by capitalists identified with the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company. The corporation will be chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania with a capital stock of $3,000,000. The plant will employ 500 men.

Cotton Mill Run by Electricity.

Charlotte, N. C., (Special.)—A special to the Observer from Sanford, N. C., says: A $125,000 cotton mill was organized here with W. H. Watkins president and T. L. Chisholm secretary and treasurer. The mill will be operated by electricity, furnished by the Lockville Electric Company ten miles distant.

Beat the school furniture trust by establishing a municipal school furniture plant, is the proposition of School Director Sargent, of Cleveland, as stated in his annual report to the school council.

YELLOW FEVER CURE.

Dread Disease Now Robbed of Its Terrors by Dr. Doty.

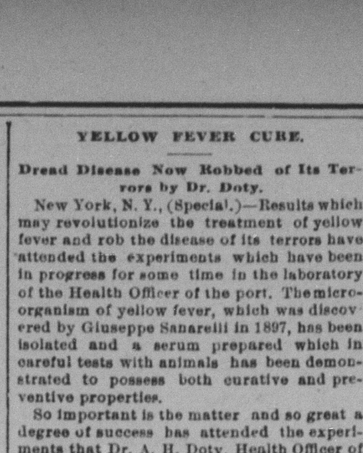
New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Results which may revolutionize the treatment of yellow fever and rob the disease of its terrors have attended the experiments which have been in progress for some time in the laboratory of the Health Officer of the port. The microorganism of yellow fever, which was discovered by Giuseppe Sanarelli in 1897, has been isolated and a serum prepared which in careful tests with animals has been demonstrated to possess both curative and preventive properties.

So important is the matter and so great a degree of success has attended the experiments that Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the port, made a formal announcement of what had been accomplished.

While Dr. Doty's experiments have necessarily been confined to animals, he has no hesitation in recommending the use of the serum for human beings, and is now preparing some which he will send to Havana for use by the authorities there.

Dr. Doty's experiments have been most thorough. They were begun before Sanarelli announced, in 1897, that he had isolated the yellow fever germ and produced the serum.

Horses and guinea pigs have been used here, as experience with antitoxin and other remedies has shown that results with animals are similar to those obtained with human beings. Dr. Doty looks for a successful result of the tests which will be made in Havana.



CHIEF JUSTICE CHAMBERS, OF SAMOA.

(His decision regarding the Kingship has been upheld by the Commission.)

WHEELER FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Intimated that His Assignment Will Soon Be Made.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—A special to the Times-Herald from Petoskey, Mich., says Secretary of War Alger gave indirect confirmation to the report that Gen. Joseph Wheeler is to be assigned to duty in the Philippines. When questioned about it, as he and Gen. Wheeler were about to leave for the Grand Army camp-fire, he promptly replied: "There is nothing to say, at least until I issue the order."

The accent, however, was unmistakably on the words "the order." Those familiar with the twinkle of Gen. Alger's eye will doubt that he had reference to a very real and a very immediate order. In fact, he did not try to deny that some very important move is in progress of arrangement.

"I am still in the service," said General Wheeler when questioned, "and am subject to orders. I am not now under orders. How soon I will be is for Secretary Alger to decide."

He talked and looked, though, like a man who is not only ready, but even expecting an important assignment.

FRANCE HAS A CABINET.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau Succeeds M. Dupuy as Premier.

Paris, (By Cable.)—France has tided over another government crisis. At last a new ministry, to succeed that of M. Dupuy, has been formed. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who, when first asked by President Loubet to undertake the difficult task, declined, has finally consented to become premier, and has formed a cabinet made up as follows:

Senator Waldeck-Rousseau, President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of the Interior.

M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

General the Marquis de Gallifet, Minister of War.

M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine.

M. Monis, Minister of Justice.

M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance.

M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce.

M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Decrais, Minister of the Colonies.

M. Jean Dupuy, Minister of Agriculture.

M. Pierre Baudien, Minister of Public Works.

BANK THIEF'S BIG HAUL.

Stole $10,000 in Boston and Was Captured a Few Hours Later.

Boston, Mass., (Special.)—A sneak thief entered the Metropolitan National Bank here and stole $10,000 while the paying teller's attention was drawn away for a moment. The man entered the bank and at the teller's window asked for some directions about sending a money order. The teller gave the information desired and the stranger stood at the counter, apparently making notes.

Just then the teller was called to another part of the office, and the visitor quickly thrust his arm through the grating of the window and took 50 $100 notes and five $1,000 notes. A young lady stenographer in the bank saw the man's action, but he escaped. He was apparently about 28 years of age and well dressed.

Captured in New York.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Detectives from the central office arrested the Boston bank robber as he alighted from a train at the Grand Central Station. The stolen money was found on his person. He gave his name as George Shea, and said he was 21 years old. His real name is Philip Zambele. He lives in Chicago, and is a well-known crook.

GEN. GORDON'S HOME BURNED.

Everything Lost Except Books, Pictures, and War Relics.

Atlanta, Ga., (Special.)—The splendid home of Gen. John B. Gordon at Kirkwood, a suburb of Atlanta, was completely destroyed by fire. Mrs. Gordon, her daughter, Carolyne, and Hugh and Frank, the two sons of the General, were at home when the fire was discovered. With the assistance of the family servants and neighbors the General's books, pictures, and war relics were saved, but everything above the first floor was burned.

HAVANA STIRRED.

A Notorious Woman Killed With Hatchet.

ONE SUSPECT ARRESTED

Fred Krause, Member of a Wealthy Florida Family, and Formerly a Lieutenant of Volunteers, Under Arrest—The Uniform of an Officer Found in the Woman's Room.

Havana, (By Cable.)—There is a mystery about the murder of the notorious Minnie Ross, who was killed with the blunt end of a hatchet after being choked, and was found dead early Saturday morning. It was first reported that a well-known army officer was involved, but the uniform found in the room of Fred Krause, now in custody on charge of being the murderer, is undoubtedly one formerly worn by him. Krause was at one time a lieutenant of the Florida Volunteers. He is said to be a member of a wealthy family.

Thus far there is but little evidence against him. Many believe, from the nature of the crime, that it was committed by a woman. One theory is that the blow with the hatchet was not immediately fatal, and that the victim was then choked to death. Robbery could scarcely have been the motive, for the police found $2,500 in the murdered woman's room and a quantity of valuable jewelry on her dressing table.

Probably a Blackmailer.

Another theory is that the authorities, having received definite information that the woman had been paying money to some one connected with the police department for the privilege of conducting her house, which was one of bad repute, had sent an agent to ascertain the name of the guilty official. This agent, it is thought, had threatened her that unless she disclosed the man's name her house would be closed. She, as this theory goes, refused to give it, despite the protection of the blackmailer. The government agent left the house after midnight, according to this explanation of the crime, and it is supposed that she afterward had an interview with the blackmailer, with the result that he killed her.

The friends of Krause bitterly complain of the incommunicado system, which is rigorously enforced in his case. Thus far neither his friends nor legal counsel have been allowed to see him.

A Test Case.

The libel action which Governor General Brooke has ordered begun against El Reconcentrado is exciting general interest, for it is regarded as a test case, under the recent decree.

The possibility that Gen. Freyre Andrade, president of the late military assembly, may be named as one of the judges of appeal, has caused considerable agitation among the Cubans, who regard him as decidedly erratic. At the time of the Garcia funeral his attitude toward Gen. Brooke, whom he charged with endeavoring by every possible means to provoke the Cubans, aroused considerable animosity among the latter. More than this, at all of the meetings of the assembly he bitterly denounced the Americans, and at all the subsequent gatherings of Cubans where he has put in an appearance he has followed the same course. His selection for a judgeship would be disapproved by many, not only for such considerations as the foregoing, but because he is not old enough or sufficiently experienced to fill the position effectively.

Cubans After Cash.

The work of disbursing the American gratuity to the Cuban troops continues at Cardenas, Remedios, Pinar del Rio and Puerto Principe. Col. Meale is in charge at the last-named point. The Cubans are flocking to the distributing centers, asserting that it was only by accident that they heard they were to receive American money. The palpable evidence of fraud in making up the lists is arousing popular indignation throughout the island, and the evident desire of the Americans to carry out their pledges excites general admiration.

ALFRED MAY ABDICATE.

Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Will Probably Leave Throne Soon.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says: "In the course of a secret session of the Diet of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha the Minister of State, Councillor C. F. Von Strenge, made a confidential communication, containing the sensational announcement that Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the reigning Duke, would probably abdicate this year.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Alfred, of Edinburgh, who married the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Emperor Alexander II, of Russia, succeeded his uncle on the throne of the Duchy in August, 1893. His only son died last February. The English Duke of Connaught is now heir apparent.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE GROWS.

Demand for United States Goods Constantly Increasing.

Vancouver, B. C., (By Cable.)—F. B. Hogue, brother of the New South Wales Minister of Public Instruction, has returned to Sydney after a ten years' absence in San Francisco.

Mr. Hogue is satisfied that American trade with Australia is steadily increasing. The demand for United States goods is yearly growing greater. At present there is only a small demand in America for Australian products.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

King Oscar of Sweden is the most musical of reigning monarchs.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was once a constant smoker, but of late years has had to give up tobacco.

Mrs. Li Hung Chang has a more extensive wardrobe than any other woman. Her dresses number 3,000.

Admiral W. T. Sampson, it is said, is negotiating for the purchase of a home in Douglass Road, near the Montclair line, in New Jersey.

American woman though she be, the Duchess d'Arcos, wife of the new Spanish Minister at Washington, looks almost as much of a Spaniard as her husband.

William Moore, a Kentuckian, 71 years of age, has not left his bed for 63 years. He was injured by a horse when a child.

It is little known that Henrik Ibsen, the world-famous poet and dramatist, was dispensing drugs behind a counter half a century ago.

The picture by Policeman Jones, of the Leeds (England) force, which was accepted by this year's Royal Academy, was "crowded out" for lack of space. It has been sold, however, at its catalogue price to a town councilor of Leeds.

FILIPINOS FLEE TO HILLS.

Driven From Their Strongholds by Gen. Wheaton's Men—Are Cowards.

Manila, (By Cable.)—The insurgent army has taken to the swamps and hills beyond Imus. The largest force is supposed to be in the neighborhood of San Francisco de Malabon, holding a position more toward the lake or toward the coast, according as exigencies demand.

General Wheaton returned to Imus, bringing three men who were wounded in Wednesday's fighting.

The heavy rains that fall nightly make campaigning uncomfortable. The roads are still good, but the rice fields adjoining them are pools of water.

The Filipinos will not fight unless they can meet our troops in positions most advantageous to themselves or take our reconnoitring bodies in ambush.

It is impossible to learn what effect the recent defeat has had upon their leaders. This should be disheartening, for they had boasted that the Americans could never conquer the Province of Cavite, Aguinaldo's home country, where he always worsted the Spaniards.

General Otis recently received a letter signed by native women of the province, declaring that if all the men were killed the women would still keep up the fight against the Americans.

Copies of the insurgent organ, Independencia, show that the Filipinos' hopes of success are kept aflame by political movements in America. The Independencia prints reports of alleged speeches made at alleged meetings in the United States denouncing the war, and it asserts that these represent the dominant American sentiment. It declares also that the Filipinos will continue the war until the next Presidential campaign, which is "sure to result in a decision to withdraw the American troops from the Philippines."

It is reported that the Spanish garrison at Baler, in the Province of Principe, on the east coast of Luzon, which had become reduced to 33 men, finally surrendered to the Filipinos after holding out for a year.

The Filipinos imprisoned two Englishmen at Tacloban, on the Island of Samar, southeast of Luzon. The British first-class cruiser Grafton steamed to that point from Cebu and her commander demanded their release. When this was refused he landed a force of marines and cleared his ship for action, whereupon the Englishmen were handed over.

MATAAFA GIVES IN.

Rifles Surrendered by His Soldiers—Malieton as King.

Apia, Samoan Islands, via Auckland, N. Z., (By Cable.)—Mataafa has surrendered 1,850 rifles and the Loyalists have given up 2,000. After June 20 a heavy penalty will be enforced upon natives found with rifles in their possession. Mataafa promises to turn in more weapons.

The natives have returned to their homes. Malieton Tanu was recognized as King by the Commissioners of the three powers, and the decision of Chief Justice Chambers, in the matter of the Kingship, was proclaimed valid and binding. Malieton Tanu then abdicated in favor of the Commissioners, who appointed a provisional government, consisting of the Consuls of the three powers, empowering a majority to act in all cases where unanimity is not required by the Berlin treaty.

SATISFIED WITH OTIS.

No Thought of Sending General Miles to the Philippines.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The story that General Miles is to go out to the Philippines to take command having taken a new lease of life, growing out of the presence of that officer in Atlantic City, inquiry on the subject was made at the War Department. It was stated unequivocally that the President and the Department are thoroughly satisfied with the excellent management of General Otis; that to send a ranking officer to the Philippines would be practically to degrade General Otis, and that there was no intention whatever of doing that.

HONORING HEROES.

Monument to be Erected to English and Americans Slain at Samoa.

Vancouver, B. C., (By Cable.)—Australian advices say that the officers of the British and American warships who have been fraternizing during the recent trouble in Samoa have decided to erect a joint monument to the memory of the English-speaking slain in the various engagements.

It is intended to erect a granite monument with the names of the British engraved on one panel and the Americans on the other, surmounting the roll of the killed with the British and American flags interwined.

ELEVEN FIREMEN HURT.

Powder Magazine in a Burning Grocery House in Omaha Explodes.

Omaha, Neb., (Special.)—Fire in Allen's wholesale grocery damaged stock to the extent of $100,000. Insurance is $170,000. The building is damaged $15,000, the loss being covered by insurance. A magazine filled with powder, which the firemen were moving to a place of safety, exploded and eleven firemen, including the chief, were injured, two seriously.

Fever in Santiago.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Yellow fever has broken out at Santiago, as shown by the following bulletin posted at the War Department:

"Havana.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Death report, 19th, Santiago. Private David Malbern, C, Fifth Infantry, died 18th, yellow fever; Private Thomas Jennings, band, Fifth Infantry, died 19th, yellow fever. Puerto Principe: Private Elliot D. Holderman, D, Fifth Infantry, died 19th, yellow fever; Private Louis J. Wagner, A, Fifteenth Infantry, died 17th, accidental poisoning.

"BROOKE, Commanding."

Money for Territories.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Secretary Hitchcock has certified to the Treasury that the annual payments of $5,000 each to all the States and Territories, except Alaska, for encouraging the State agricultural colleges, under the Morrill act, are now due. The payments will be made shortly.

Flames in a Hotel.

Oswego, N. Y., (Special.)—The Eagle Hotel was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mrs. Rachel King, an old lady whose home is in New Haven, this county, lost her life by suffocation, and eight others were seriously injured. The fire started in the kitchen and spread quickly. Several persons, including the proprietor and his wife, jumped from the windows on the second floor.

The building was a frame structure two stories high, and was not valuable. Mrs. King slept in a front room, and was dead when discovered.

SPANISH-AMERICAN ISLANDS.

It is estimated that the expenses of the present campaign in the Philippines are $1,000,000 a day.

General Otis cables from Manila a list of five men killed and about 50 wounded in the recent fighting there.

An earthquake occurred at Iloilo, but no serious damage is reported.

The anti-Gomez party bitterly criticises the appointment of Senor Quesada as special representative of Cuba in Washington.

Payment of the Cuban troops out of the American gratuity fund is now proceeding rapidly.

Spanish prisoners who have escaped from the Filipinos say the native army has retreated from Imus to the mountains.

General Otis estimates that in the recent fighting the Filipinos lost more than one-third of their army of 4,000 men who were engaged.

The Americans are distributing rice and beef to the needy natives in the district south of Manila.

Cuban ex-soldiers at Guanajay assumed a threatening attitude in order to compel the mayor to give them guns so that they could get a share of the American gratuity.

Lightning struck the American camp at Manzanillo, Cuba, and 15 cavalrymen were rendered unconscious.

The Americans captured the Zapote bridge, south of Manila, after a hard fight. It is estimated that 100 Filipinos and 10 Americans were killed. The Filipinos have retreated southward.

The Oregon regiment and the First Volunteer Signal Company sailed from Manila for San Francisco.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, started from Santiago for Boston.

The Duke of Arcos cables to Madrid that the United States grants permission for Spain to ransom the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines.

The funeral of Capt. Henry Nicholas, of the monitor Monadnock, who died near Manila, took place at Cavite.

The health of Havana, owing to the cleanliness enforced by the American regime, is excellent.

General Gomez has been presented by the Havana civil government a certificate declaring him an adopted son of the city.

GEN. WHEATON'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A Reconnoitering Party Attacked in the Rear by the Friendlies.

Manila, (By Cable.)—A battalion of the Fourth Infantry, which left Imus, where General Wheaton is in command, to reconnoitre towards Peres das Marinas, where it was believed most of the rebels who escaped from Paranaque and Bacoor, had fled, was attacked in the rear by apparently friendly natives. This brought on a sharp engagement, lasting several hours, resulting in five Americans being killed and about twenty-five wounded. The loss of the rebels was very heavy.

The battalion soon exhausted its ammunition, and Gen. Wheaton and his staff, with the second battalion, two mountain guns and one field piece, went to reinforce the troops attacked. General Wheaton was fired on in a road, and had a narrow escape.

Later, the Third Battalion was ordered to the front, and formed on the Las Marinas road. Heavy firing on both sides followed, the artillery being freely used.

The enemy was located in the woods at four o'clock, showing signs of retiring, as the rebels were being pressed very hard. One gun of the Sixth Artillery, in an advantageous position, did great execution.

The Americans secured a quantity of Filipino arms abandoned in the woods.

The scene of the fight is over twenty miles from Manila.

GIVES THEM NO REST.

General Wheaton Making it Hot for the Filipinos.

Manila, (By Cable.)—General Wheaton continues his aggressive movement against the Filipinos. He never seems to tire, although in the saddle from dawn to sunset. Early Wednesday morning he moved upon the town of Prez das Marinas. He encountered but little opposition, except upon the part of small bodies of the enemy, who inflicted no losses upon the Americans. At noon the General entered the town. He will probably return to Imus in a day or two.

The latest list of American casualties shows that five were killed and twenty-three wounded. The list includes no officers. The wounded were brought to Manila from Bacoor in cascos.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson has arrived here on board the United States transport Zafiro, from Hong Kong, and raised his flag on the United States cruiser Baltimore. The commanders of all the warships called upon the admiral during the course of the day.

RAILROAD MAN'S HEROIC ACT.

A Section Hand Risks His Life to Save a Wheelwoman From a Train.

Cleveland, O., (Special.)—Blase Patrie, a railroad section hand, proved himself a hero, and was fatally injured in an attempt to save a woman from death. Mrs. Jennie Price, who lived on Webster street, was riding a wheel across the Lake Shore track at the entrance to Gordon Park, and fell in front of an approaching train. Patrie, who had been detailed to assist the flagman at the crossing, ran to Mrs. Price's assistance, but both he and the woman were run down. Mrs. Price lost a leg and an arm and suffered a fracture of the skull, while her rescuer was struck by the pilot of the engine, and was picked up insensible from a bad wound in the head. The woman retained consciousness, but the physicians say both will die.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Poultney Bigelow, in an address at the United Service Institution, London, praised the American soldier, but criticised the political element in the army's management.

Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, is making preparations for possible war with the Transvaal.

The members of the International Peace Conference's arbitration committee are awaiting instructions from their governments before acting on the question of arbitration.

The ship Stella Polare, with the Duke of Abbruzi's expedition on board, sailed from Christiania, Norway, for polar expedition.

The Ausgleich customs bill was introduced in the Hungarian Diet. It provides for possible economic separation from Austria in 1907, when the bill is to expire.

It is announced in London that the Alaska boundary dispute has been practically smoothed over until the meeting of the High Commission next August.

Delegates to the international peace conference at The Hague will try to secure the assent of their governments to an agreement embodying the results of the conference.

"THE TOUCH OF A VANISHED HAND."

We sigh for the touch of a vanished hand —
The hand of a friend most dear,
Who has passed from our side to the shadowy land,—
But, what of the hand that is near?

To the living's touch is the soul inert
That weeps o'er the silent urn?
For the love that lives is our hand alert
To make some sweet return?

Do we answer back in a fretful tone,
When life's duties press us sore?
Is our praise as full as if they were gone,
And could hear our praise no more?

As the days go by, are our hands more swift
For a trifle beyond their share,
Than to grasp—for a kindly helpful lift—
The burden some one must bear?

We sigh for the touch of a vanished hand,
And we think ourselves sincere:
But, what of the friends that about us stand,
And the touch of the hand that's here?
—John Troland in Youth's Companion.

THE SANDALWOOD BRACELET

Miss Considine was the rage that season; a tall, haughty looking girl, with magnificent great dark eyes, and a torrent of dead black hair, which she was always contriving to wear as nobody else did, tumbling over her shoulders cloudily or wreathed about her small, elegantly shaped head.

She was a stranger in the town, but she brought letters of introduction from people of the highest respectability in the metropolis, and was accompanied by a staid-looking lady of middle age, who always wore pearl-colored silk and performed chaperon nightly in an altogether irreproachable manner.

Miss Considine's toilets were artistic perfection. Her laces were priceless, said judges; her jewelry dazzled the eyes of even accustomed upperten-dom.

Miss Considine was a mystery, and the greater sensation, perhaps, for that very chill whisper which seemed to thrill in the air about her, and which had its foundation in the mere fading of the beauty's brilliant color, the flicker of her liquid glance at unexpected moments, and for no apparent reason.

She was a coquette of the first water. That was a discovery early made. She had a way of looking sidewise through those long, silky lashes of hers that was infinitely more alluring than a level glance would have been, and the smile which visited those rosy lips only now and then was doubly attractive from its infrequency.

A creature of dangerous graces, she was what people mean when they call a woman fatal. Men imagined heaven in her glance, and counted that lost when her smile was withdrawn.

My Lady Dangerous met her match, however, toward the close of the season. A yellow-haired German, whose azure glance had a softer dazzle than her own, and who called himself by the fascinating title of Count Ludwig Vermandorf, presented himself about that time to compete with the beautiful girl for her place as sensation of the day.

He was shy of Miss Considine at first, but gradually he too seemed to be drawn within the circle of her wiles, yielding with such a reluctant, pensive grace as clad his radiant face with a new charm. Even Miss Considine drooped her dangerous eyes with a flickering blush under the tender brilliance of the count's smile, and her fingers trembled in his clasp, instead of resenting the fond, faint pressure of his hand. Count Ludwig Vermandorf was an assiduous wooer. Never devotee knelt at the shrine of his patron saint with more rapt and untiring devotion than he at the feet of Miss Considine.

It was not new to the coquettish beauty to be sought humbly. But this man was her master, even at her own game.

He knew how to clothe his most impassioned moment with a reserve that continually mocked and tantalized; to say one thing and look another, to sting with a word and soothe with a touch. He never said too much, but always too little. His looks were eloquent of love; his tongue so silent on that fascinating theme, that the heart of the haughty beauty began to fairly writhe within her with mingled pain and anger.

Count Ludwig was an artist of some talent, and he insisted that he must paint Miss Considine's portrait. She was not at all loath, though she feigned reluctance when it was first spoken of.

These sittings, from which she had hoped much, and for which she draped her perfect shape with every artistic combination her rare taste could devise, proved utter failures as far as her object was concerned.

Whether it was the same with Count Ludwig remains to be seen. He would permit no one, not even the beautiful subject, to look upon his picture while it remained incomplete.

Miss Considine, since her acquaintance with the fascinating count, had changed strangely. All that rich tropical bloom, peculiarly hers, had vanished. Instead was a dusky pallor, varied by fitful crimson flashes, like the leap of a smoldering flame. Count Ludwig had changed also. The soft radiance of his handsome face had turned to the chill dazzle of the snow peaks. His smile was like the ice beneath. His blue eyes were like steel magnets.

It was as though from this man emanated some deadly creeping influence which Miss Considine cowered before, but could not resist. It was scarcely lover and loved one. It seemed rather the executioner and his victim.

One night Miss Considine invited a select few to witness the mysterious unveiling of the picture about which there had been such conjecture. A sensation was expected. The magnificent drawing-room was ablaze with light, a-flutter with expectant guests. The veiled portrait occupied a prominent position at the lower end of the long salon, and thither pressed the throng, the peerless belle conspicuous upon the arm of the artist, Count Ludwig.

Both were pale, but the count smiled right and left, dazzling. The beauty was grave and silent, watching the man upon whose arm she leaned furtively, and with a half-foreboding look in her liquid black eyes. From time to time she pressed one jewelled hand stealthily upon her side, as if to still the throbbing of the stormy heart beneath, while she continually questioned herself:

"Why do I fear? What is this terror that steals my very senses from me? He cannot know."

At last Count Ludwig loosened her jeweled fingers from his arm, and stepping forward, drew the curtain with a sweep of his hand.

There was an instant's breathless silence. An affrighted amaze seemed to stop the beating of every heart. Then broke forth exclamation and outcry, and above all, like the death scream of some dying animal, rose a woman's shriek.

The picture was, first, a room, rich in decorations of green and gold. In the foreground, half reclined in a cushioned chair, an old man, with long, softly curling white hair. His head had fallen a little to one side, his eyes were fixed in a glassy, yet reproachful stare upon the exquisitely beautiful face of a woman, whose jeweled hands he grasped with a dying clutch. Both his hands and hers were blood-stained. Hers held a stiletto-like dagger from whose glittering point also blood dripped. There was a gaping wound in the old man's side, and the woman's face was that of Miss Considine.

When the appalled woman, for whose sole benefit this picture had been painted, would have flung up her frenzied hands to shut out the sight, Count Ludwig caught them in an iron grasp, and almost shouted in her ear in his excitement.

"No, no, madam; you shall look, and look, and look, till the sight blinds you or kills you, I care not which. Do you see him, false siren —the poor old man, who was kind to you—who took you out of poverty to marry you—who never harmed the most helpless creature? What had he done that you should kill him, you murderess?"

Miss Considine had ceased to struggle. The blanched whiteness of her face and the startling eyes were something awful to see, and the screams that broke through her rigid, ashen lips, curdled the blood to the heart.

"Shall I tell you who I am?" Count Ludwig continued, without releasing her, still compelling her to look. "Count Ludwig no longer. I am his son—that Rudolphus of whom you have heard, but whom you never saw. When I came home and found that the poor old man who loved me had been ruthlessly slain, I swore never to rest until I had found and given to justice his murderess. For, madam, I never doubted a single instant who she was. You laid your plans well. You married a doting old man for his wealth, and with your sorceress designings you induced him to disown his own children and make a will which gave you all. Then you contrived that he should send the servants for a holiday, except that valet, who was hanged for the murder. Poor old George! He would have died sooner than harm his master. You pretended to quit the house yourself. But you came back in disguise and did the deed."

He paused. Miss Considine had not uttered a sound for some moments. The horrible ghastliness had not left her face, but she had in a measure recovered her self-possession. Now she spoke in an utterly changed but composed tone.

"You cannot prove a syllable of this mad story," she began, but he stopped her, with eyes that seemed absolutely to blaze with rage and menace. Drawing swiftly forth a purple velvet case, he lifted the lid and showed upon the white satin cushion an exquisitely wrought sandalwood bracelet. It was stained with something which had dried upon it, and changed its color, all except about a third, to a dark, sickly shade, whose hue it was not difficult to recognize.

Said Count Ludwig in an awed tone: "I found this among the cushions of the chair in which my father was slain. It is his blood upon it. It slipped from your arm in your struggle with him. You wear its mate this moment upon your arm."

He held his ensanguined token an instant beside the one on this woman's bare, exquisitely molded arm. As the guilty woman fainted Rodolphus caught her falling form. Then he laid her slowly down upon the carpet and drew back. She never stirred.

"I think she is dead," he said quietly.

It was true. Some vessel had burst inwardly in that wild struggle against the shock of knowing that the man she had learned to love was the son of her unhappy victim. She had been dying while he spoke to her.

A Thoughtless Man.

He (reading item in newspaper)—It is estimated that in a few thousand years the human race will have become entirely destitute of teeth.

She—And yet you want Tommy to be a dentist.—Chicago Tribune.

STRANGE ENGLISH INDUSTRY.

Recovery of Missiles That Are Fired in Naval Artillery Practice.

Mr. Seppings Wright has come across many curious trades and peculiar methods of earning a living in his wanderings through all corners of the globe, but the business of shotting he discovered at home, in England, for it is daily pursued under the eyes of thousands of holiday folks and lansmen generally, who neither know nor care what the longshoremen are about in their fishing boats a few miles from land. But these busy workers are engaged upon the business of "shotting," and the nature of that peculiar occupation we will now describe.

All royal navy men training for the rank of seaman-gunner have to undertake a more or less lengthy term of regular practice in firing, and for these men during their period of training some two or three of the old-pattern gunboats are set aside. These vessels are connected with every dockyard, and, while obsolete for battle purposes, make excellent training-ships. They are, of course, fitted with approved modern weapons, and daily during the season they carry squads of embryo gunners to the seaward ranges that lie outside the Spithead forts. The bearings of these practice grounds depend on the particular conjunction of certain objects ashore, and the targets are generally placed in shoals where a fair range can be commanded free of traffic.

After a busy and noisy period so much solid metal has been blazed away into the sea, and it is this metal that the shotters set forth to recover when he gunboats have done their task and return to the dockyard. The ranges and the area in which the cannon balls most probably lie submerged are, of course, well known to the searchers. Armed with experience and a long, iron-shot pole, they sail over the ranges and probe the shallow bottom carefully. Familiarity with their task renders them skillful, and an expert knows in an instant when his pole touches the hidden projectile beneath.

The shell found, a pair of huge tongs is lowered into the sea, and it is gripped and carefully lifted aboard. The price of the metal shells is slight, and rarely exceeds one penny half-penny a pound, but the brass studs on the shot possess considerably more value, and these are usually cut out intact. Both studs and the main iron of the recovered shells are sold to the royal navy, and the prices offered appear sufficient to set many men at steady work on the task of recovering them.

Way of Measuring Height of a Tree.

There is a story that during the war there was a river to be bridged and the engineers spent the night making plans. When they went out in the morning they found the river bridged. Some practical farmers among the soldiers had laid the plans and turned an army into workmen.

Carpenters and woodsmen do not know a single principle of trigonometry, but they solve by simple means some of the problems which come up in their daily life. They may not be accurate to a hair's breadth, but they answer the purpose.

Supposing a woodchopper in the Maine forest is told to get out a mast for a yacht. He knows that he must find a tree which is straight for sixty feet below the branches. It would be very troublesome to climb trees and measure them with a tape measure, so he, without knowing it, uses practical trigonometry.

He measures off sixty feet in a straight line from the tree, and then he cuts a pole which when upright in the ground is exactly as tall as himself. This he plants in the earth his own length from the end of his sixty feet.

For example, if he is six feet tall he plants his six-foot pole fifty-four feet from the tree. Then he lies down (on his back), with his head at the end of the line, and his feet touching the pole, and sights over the top of it. He knows that where his eyes touch the tree is almost exactly sixty feet from the ground.—Atlanta Constitution.

Looking for Love Birds.

"We tried to keep the railway carriage to ourselves from Liverpool to London," writes a young bride. "The steamer was so crowded we really had not a moment to ourselves. At Busby, I think it was, the guard opened the door, and, in spite of Fred's scowls, lifted a small girl into our compartment, making a lot of apologies about having no place else to put her. She was a real little tow-headed English girl about seven, and she sat down on the edge of the seat and stared about her.

"What is the matter, Miss Victoria?" asked Fred, who is the most good-natured man in the world.

"'I don't see the birds,' said the small girl plaintively.

"'Birds? What birds?' asked Fred.

"'When I came from my other train your guard said to my guard, "Shove her in a long wif the love-birds." Where are they?'"—Troy Times.

Proved His Theory By Death.

The acme of realism was reached, though by accident, in a criminal trial a few years ago at Lebanon, Ohio. Two men had a personal encounter. One of them, after vainly trying to draw his pistol from his hip pocket, turned to flee. A moment later he fell, shot in the small of the back. One chamber of his pistol was found to have been fired. His assailant was tried for murder. The defense contended that the man had shot himself while trying to draw his pistol, which had become entangled in the lining of the pocket, and that the prisoner's shots had not taken effect. The prosecution contended that such a wound could not have been self-inflicted.

The defendant's counsel, Clement S. Valandigham, undertook to demonstrate to the jury just how the dead man's pistol had hung in the pocket and just how possible it was to inflict such a wound. Suddenly there was a loud report, and the lawyer sank to the floor. The ball had entered the back almost in the identical spot where the dead man had been shot. The defendant was acquitted. Mr. Valandigham died.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Writes With His Mouth.

Aron Smith, editor of the Mount Pleasant (Texas) Times-Review, is probably the only armless editor in the United States.

He places a pen in his mouth and dashes off editorials as rapidly and as accurately as any other editor blessed with two arms. Mr. Smith does some of his writing with his toes, but the bulk of it is done with his mouth. He uses a pen because it does not require such pressure upon the paper as when a common lead pencil is used, therefore it does not tire his mouth.

He says he can sit down for hours at a time and write with but little inconvenience, and the only thing that bothers him is dressing himself, in doing which he is obliged to have some assistance.

Mr. Smith ten years ago was admitted to the bar and practiced law successfully for awhile, but found he was unable to handle books with any degree of satisfaction.

He then embarked in a journalistic venture and has successfully published the Times-Review since 1893. His paper is an eight-page journal and enjoys a large circulation. Mr. Smith is not a large man, weighing not over ninety-nine pounds.

Policeman Secured the Evidence.

Magistrate Pool, of the West Side Police Court, in New York City, has become known as a "stickler" on evidence. An old offender was brought before him a few days ago to answer to a shooting charge. "What is the evidence to show that this revolver will go off when the trigger is pulled or that its bullet will kill?" asked the magistrate, solemnly: "these facts must be shown or the prisoner will be discharged. The policeman who made the arrest was not to be disconcerted. I'll get the evidence if Your Honor will hold the case," he said. A few minutes later the court was startled by two loud reports that appeared to come from the innermost depths of the building. Magistrate Pool ordered a court attendant to investigate the cause of the unusual disturbance. The officer penetrated the dark recesses of the cellar and brought forth a blinking policeman, with a smoking revolver in his hand. "It's the evidence Your Honor wanted," explained the lusty blue-coat; "the gun shoots all right, as these bullets will prove after going through three heavy planks." Magistrate Pool took the two flattened lumps of lead, looked at them critically, and then sentenced the prisoner at the bar to a long term on the "Island." The blue-coat has since been promoted for meritorious conduct.—The Argonaut.

A 300-Foot Column of Water.

Recently some well-drillers at Santa Fe Springs, Cal., were thrown into confusion by their drill shooting out of the ground with a terrific explosion. A blaze was applied to the shaft made by the drill, and instantly a column of flame leaped up. The gas well burned brightly for some days; then the supply seemed to be exhausted. The diggers were drilling for water, and not gas; so the drill was put into the shaft again and began to work below the 300-foot depth already reached. In a few hours a rumbling was heard in the earth, and soon out shot the drill again, and following it a column of water that reached a height of 300 feet. The well-diggers decided that they had found what they had been hunting for, and the surrounding landscape soon took on the appearance of a small lake. If the water supply holds out it will be directed to irrigating the farm lands in the vicinity. It is estimated that the water supply under the present pressure would be sufficient to irrigate over 5,000 acres of land.—Chicago Record.

A New Method of Illumination.

A new method of illumination on the ocean consists of using a hollow cylinder of steel tubing, charged with calcium carbide. This shell is to be shot from a gun to a distance of two miles. When it strikes the water it generates acetylene gas and gives 1,000 candle power, which burns from the end which floats. This light cannot be extinguished by water.—Chicago Chronicle.

On a Lower Social Level.

The petted house cat looked askance at the caller.

"What is your name?" she asked.

"Tom," answered the tawny cat that had strayed upon the premises.

"Tom what?"

"Nothing. Just Tom."

"Then you haven't any surname? Well, I have. My name's Ann Gora, and I don't want to have anything to do with you."—Chicago Tribune.

His Frank Confession.

There had been a few words, and she declined his proffered arm.

"I do not need your support," she said haughtily.

"But I need yours," he replied.

He could not forget, even in the excitement of a lovers' quarrel, that she had considerable money in her own right.—Chicago Post.

About 8,000,000 tons of coal are annually consumed in London.

CAUGHT BY A HAIR.

One of the Slightest Clues That Ever Put a Man in Prison.

"The least thing I ever heard of that put a man in prison was the clue that took me over the road between here and New York about a dozen times in 1873, when I was an inspector in the postal service," said an old sleuth the other day to another who had just told a good story.

"It was an old case. It had been on the books a long while. Four or five good men had taken a try at it, but the fellow was too sly, and he kept taking letters and we could never take him. The complaints pointed very closely to the spot where the trouble was, but when we got there we were completely baffled.

"I had myself worked on the job a little and gone at something else. In all these detective cases it is in nine times out of ten a mere chance that leads to success. One day I happened to take out of a pigeonhole in my desk a bunch of decoy letters that had been sent over the line to catch this sharp rascal, who was robbing Washington people of their remittances to New York. Somehow I slid my knife through the sealed joints of an envelope, and there, caught in a corner, was a short black hair. The flap of the envelope looked as if it had not been meddled with. Yet it had been opened and a dollar bill duly marked had been taken out and the envelope sealed up and put back in the mail.

"I took that hair up as carefully as if it had been a diamond I had found. I knew that just across Seventh street was a friend of mine, now dead, who had a powerful microscope. I rushed up to his office and asked him to let me use his instrument a moment. Under the glass the hair seemed to be one from a man's mustache. I looked at it a long while and so did my friend. We agreed that it was a whisker, sure enough, and I was confident it was a piece of the thief we wanted to catch. If we had stopped there and gone after him we should have failed again as completely as ever before. To make assurance doubly sure I went to an optician and he put the hair under the most powerful microscope he had. Almost without hesitation he said: 'This is not a black hair, but a red one dyed black. It is red at the end.'

"I looked for myself, and sure enough it was so. I went back to the office, put my desk in order, got all the data in this case, and that night started over the line to New York once more. We were satisfied the thief worked between Philadelphia and New York, so I took it easy until I got to the Delaware river. Then I got down to business. I saw every man that handled through pouches from there on to New York, and I took a mental photograph of every mustache in the service between Philadelphia and New York. I looked for black mustaches and for red ones, and I was especially interested in any that had the least sign of being dyed. At Trenton I found a red mustache, but I went on to the end of the route still looking for another of that shade. I found none. That chap was my man. I came back home, and for a week played toss and catch with him, sending through his hands perhaps fifty decoy letters, some with stamps in them, some with dollar bills and some with money orders. In less than two weeks we had him, and he went over the road for two years and eight months, and the trouble stopped.

"It all began with my finding that one little stubby hair in the corner of that envelope."—Washington Star.

Magnificence of the Emperor.

"There is no sovereign in Europe," writes a correspondent, "who travels in so magnificent a style as the German Emperor, and his journeys must cost him an immense sum of money. Even when only spending a week at Wiesbaden, it was necessary to send from Berlin forty-two horses and twenty carriages, and the Emperor, though accompanied by the Empress and his two youngest children, has not a very large suite with him. It is said that his majesty makes a point of being magnificent, as his early teaching taught him that it was better to err in this way than to be too economical.

It is well known that the Empress Frederick was always too economical in her way of conducting her household, and that often great offense was taken when she and her daughters appeared at great festivals in shabby clothing, as it was said that she would not take the trouble to put on a smart dress for the future subjects of her husband. The Kaiser saw this fault of his mother very clearly, and though he shows a great magnificence outwardly, and in so doing gives his people great pleasure, his household affairs are conducted on a quite economical basis, and there is no waste, as was formerly the case, in the imperial menage."—London Times.

Helped Them to Discover Themselves.

Thomas A. Scott, a good judge of men, "discovered" both Andrew Carnegie and Frank Thomson. The former was a telegraph operator in Scott's office, showed himself frugal and industrious and on one or two occasions demonstrated his ability to meet an emergency. Colonel Scott took an interest in him, gave him opportunities, and he was shrewd enough to use them to the best advantage. He picked out Frank Thomson from among the young engineers in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad and put him on a difficult path, which he was able to walk successfully. Both these men owe much to Colonel Scott, but much more to themselves.—Philadelphia Ledger.

In 1880 it was estimated that there were 650,000 princes and other hereditary nobles in Russia, and since then the number has increased.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

BOY KILLED A MAN.

Lad at Duryea, Hurled a Stone at His Sister's Husband, Crushing His Head and Causing Speedy Death—Young Man Strangely Wounded at the Williamsport Golf Clubhouse—Other Live News.

Thomas Lambert, aged 34, was killed at his home in Duryea by his brother-in-law, Joseph Tomlinson, a 17-year-old boy, while the latter was protecting his sister from Lambert's assault. Lambert was in his cups and early in the evening had been abusing his wife. Lambert went away and she sent word to her brother, young Tomlinson. He arrived about the time Lambert returned and his presence infuriated the husband, who ordered him out of the house. Tomlinson said he was there to protect his sister and would stay. "She is my wife and I can do anything I want with her," said Lambert, and he struck her and knocked her down. Tomlinson at once sprang at him and the man and boy had a terrific struggle. Lambert's great strength prevailed, however, and he threw Tomlinson out of the house. As he followed and kicked at Tomlinson the boy picked up a stone the size of his fist and hurled it with all his force at Lambert, who was but a few feet away. The stone struck the man under the right ear, crushing in his skull, and he fell unconscious and was dead in a few minutes. The neighbors, attracted by the quarrel, arrived just as Lambert died. Tomlinson at once gave himself up to Justice of the Peace Moteska and was lodged in jail. He was cool and collected and said: "I had a right to protect my sister and I defended myself in the only way I could. I did not mean to kill him."

The Shot of an Assassin.

Henry Waltz, of Williamsport, is lying at the hospital with a wound in his head caused by a bullet fired by an unknown person. The shooting occurred at Vallamont. According to the story told by Waltz, he was sitting on the veranda of the golf club house, near the Vallamont gate, with a young woman, when two men passed, one of whom asked Waltz what he was doing there. Waltz replied that it was none of his business, and at this he says the fellow drew a revolver and fired. The first shot did not take effect, and Waltz sprang to one side and picked up a club, with which to defend himself. His unknown assailant then fired a second shot, the bullet striking Waltz in the nose and ploughing through the lid of his right eye. The would-be assassin and his companion then fled. After lying unconscious for some time, Waltz recovered sufficiently to make his way to the hospital, where his wounds were attended to. He will probably recover, but will lose the sight of his right eye. Waltz declares he does not know who fired the shot, and the police have thus far been unable to obtain any clue.

Damages for Altered Grade.

The first damage suit at Norristown growing out of the improvements under the recent municipal loan, ended, when a jury in court awarded Samuel H. Mensch $900 for a change of grade in front of the Windsor Hotel. Arbitrators last Spring fixed the damages at $1,209. Both Mensch and the borough appealed to court. Mensch alleging that he was damaged to the extent of $4,000, while the borough contended that the improvements offset the drawbacks.

Fire Threatens a Town.

The town of Girard, famous as Dan Rice's show town, was the scene of a fire which for a time threatened to destroy the town. The fire started in F. L. Rossiter's laundry, and soon Fred Reiker's residence and bakery, and the residences of Robert Strahl and William Meyers were destroyed. Theodore Ely's residence also caught fire. The town has no facilities for fighting fire. The total loss is about $60,000. The town recently voted in favor of bonding it for sufficient money to erect a water and electric light plant.

Young Man Killed by a Train.

William O. Sharon, aged 19 years, a resident of Glen Rock, was killed on the Northern Central Railroad at Smysers Station. It is supposed that his intention was to board a southbound freight train, and before he accomplished this he was struck by a northbound passenger train.

Leg Cut Off by a Train.

Howard Byescher, aged 18, of South Bethlehem, went to Easton to attend a picnic at Island Park. While on his way to the Island Byescher jumped on a moving coal train. A few minutes later he fell from the train and had his left leg cut off at the knee. The unfortunate lad was taken to the Easton Hospital.

Collieries Increase Working Time.

Thousands of miners in Shenandoah were made happy when notices were posted at the different collieries giving the working time as five three-quarter days a week instead of two and three three-quarter days. This is better time than the collieries worked the past four years.

Wages Still Go Up.

The E. & G. Brooke Iron Company have again advanced wages, this time affecting the blast furnace employes. The advance is 10 per cent., and will take effect next week. The laborers will receive $1.25 a day. This is a 40 per cent. raise since January 1.

Moulders' Wages Increased.

The moulders employed by the Royal Manufacturing Company of Royersford have been notified that they will receive an increase of 8 per cent. in wages, to take effect immediately.

Death of Joseph Berkowitz.

Joseph Berkowitz, a pioneer business man of Altoona, died suddenly of heart failure, aged 77 years. He started in business here in 1859.

Wages Again Increased at Lebanon.

An increase of wages of 10 per cent. was granted by the Lebanon Chain Works Company to their employees, to take effect next week. The new wage scale will be higher than for some years and is the second increase within the past year.

Tannery Employee Fatally Scalded.

At the Clearfield tannery Nelson Walters, one of the employees fell into a vat of boiling liquor and was fearfully burned. He died at noon after suffering intensely.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 29

SEASONABLE GOODS always up to date; year ahead of all other stores.

Porch Seats.
Hammocks.
Toy Picks and Shovel.
Hoe, Rakes and Shovel.
Croquet Sets.
Druggets.
Matting Rugs.
Kites.
False Faces.
Toy Pistols.
Cannons.
Roller Skates.
Tops.
Bustles.
Face Masques.
Pocket Stoves.
Picnic Plates.
Mosquito Net.
Palm Fans.
Children's Swings.
Doll Carriages.
Toy Dump Carts.
Iron Wagons.

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

The Season is Oil

FOR SUMMER OUTINGS AND PICNICS.

True, everyone enjoys spending a few hours or days in the mountains partaking of Nature's gifts, pleasing the eye with the picturesque, moss covered rocks, and the trees trimmed with their beautiful foliage, filling the lungs with the pure mountain air, and quenching the thirst with the bright sparkling water.

Then, too, there is another pleasing feature connected with these outings—that of opening the lunch basket, providing it contains some of Wolf & Crawford's Fine Cream Cheese, Sardines, Salmon, Potted Ham, Chipped Beef, Corned Beef, Olives, etc. We almost forgot to add a very important item to the above, "You Need a Biscuit." We have them.

Wolf & Crawford.

Chatauqua.

On July 7 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special excursion from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Reading, Altoona, Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Shamokin Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, and Williamsport, and principal intermediate stations, and stations on the Delaware Division, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, and on the Cumberland valley Railroad, to Chautauqua, N. Y. Special train will start from Harrisburg at 11.25 a. m. Connecting trains will leave Philadelphia 8.40 a. m., Washington 7.55 a. m., Baltimore 8.55 a. m., Altoona 7.15 a. m., Wilkesbarre 7.30 a. m., Lock Haven 11.25 a. m. Round trip tickets, good to return on regular trains not later than August 5, will be sold at rate of $10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and at proportionate rates from other stations.

Passengers from Atlantic City Bridgeton, Vineland, Clayton, N. J., and stations on the Delaware Division will use trains to Philadelphia on day preceding date of excursion.

For specific rates and time of connecting trains apply to nearest ticket agent.

Hail Columbia!

Different parties at Linden Hall inform us that with Tuesday evening's, 20, thunder storm, hail fell as large as walnuts, fortunately not in such numbers as to do great damage. The same storm in some of the eastern counties had such hideous appearance that many folks were badly scared and some believed the day of judgment at hand.

New Biz for Bellefonte.

It is authoritatively announced that the Phoenix Bridge Company, of Phoenixville, is negotiating for the lease of the defunct Bellefonte Nail Works plant, which it will rehabilitate and utilize as a rolling mill for rolling sheet and angle iron for bridges. The resumption of the above works will mean employment to 300 or 400 hands.

Y M, C. A. at Sprucetown.

We have been requested to announce that there will be a union meeting of the Y. M. C. A., next Sabbath evening, in the church at Sprucetown, to which all are invited.

GRANGE ARCADIA DEDICATION.

An Interesting Ceremony on Saturday Afternoon.

Grange Arcadia, the new building erected by Pomona Grange, of Centre Hall, was dedicated on Saturday afternoon last, and the interesting ceremony was witnessed by a large number, members of the order, and the public generally. The new building has been in course of erection for nearly two years, and is a large and handsome one, being the most expensive and modern erected by any local grange for its meeting hall in the state. The building is erected of brick, and is two stories in height. On the first floor is a large room which has been designed for use as a town hall or for any public exhibitions. The room will seat several hundred people. At the western end is a large stage, with adjoining room for any purpose. At the main entrance is a ticket office, and on the opposite side of the hall is a commodious committee room. The stage is large and will be fitted up with scenery settings. A broad and easy flight of stairs leads to the second floor where the grange has its meeting rooms. The second floor audience room is designed similar to that of the first floor. It has a high arched ceiling with stage at western end, and the floor is covered with a new carpet of neat design. All the wood work is of oak and finished in oil, showing the natural grain. There are several rooms on the second floor which will be used by the order, as a library room, committee rooms, and for storing the regalia of the order. The building was designed to meet the needs of the order. For many years they occupied one of the rooms in the boro school building, and being compelled to vacate, and having no desirable location at hand, concluded to erect a home of their own.

The building has been erected at an outlay of between $4000 and $5000, but this amount does not express its actual cost. As much of the work as possible was done by the order gratuitously, and in this way its cost was greatly reduced.

The heating apparatus is placed in the basement, and hot air pipes lead to every room on each floor. The ventilation is secured through a process modern and efficient.

For the dedication ceremonies the front of the stage was handsomely decorated with palms, ferns and flowers. A choir of about twenty-five voices occupied the stage, along with the officers of the order and those who participated in the dedication ceremonies. The members wore full regalia and the officers wore jewels and bore emblems of office. The services opened with a prayer by Rev. F. F. Christine, after which the choir rendered a pleasing anthem. Master J. J. Arney, addressing the dedicating officer, Lecturer of the County Grange, Col. J. F. Weaver, announced that the order had erected a hall for the use of the order and that it should be dedicated to the service of the Patrons of Husbandry, in accordance with the forms and usages of the order. Col. Weaver responded by stating that he had been deputized to dedicate the hall if found suitable and satisfactory on inspection.

Master J. J. Arney stated that the Grange was ready to receive the keys from the architect, Edwin Foreman, who in a neat discourse handed over the keys of the building. The Master received the keys and turning to the building committee, Leonard Rhone, J. A. Keller, Perry Breon, Alfred Durst and J. J. Arney, stated that the building had been erected under their guidance, and asked whether the contract had been complied with. The chairman of the committee answered in the affirmative. The Master then congratulated Edwin Foreman upon the faithful performance of his work.

Master Arney then transferred the keys to the representative of the state grange, in evidence of the devotion and subordination of the order. To which the dedicating officer, Col. Weaver responded at much length in a beautiful peroration, touching upon the zeal of the order and its prominent position before the world.

The Assistant Steward, John Keller and Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Florence Rhone, accompanied by four altar bearers, Mrs. G. W. Ocker, Mrs. John Rishell, Miss Carrie Spicher and Miss Estie Ocker, retire to the adjoining room, where the altar had been placed, and returning, the four altar-bearers carrying the altar, preceded by lady assistant steward and followed by the assistant steward. They placed the altar in position.

When the altar was placed in position the officers assumed their respective places about it and the chaplain offered up a fervent prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer the choir rendered a delightful selection.

Mrs. S. W. Smith as Flora, advanced and placed a basket of flowers upon the altar. Mrs. G. W. Ocker, Pomona, followed with a basket of fruits, and Ceres, Miss Carrie Spicher, with a basket of grain. The ladies each delivered an appropriate address as they placed their offerings upon the altar.

The Chaplain, James A. Keller then read part of the service and Col. Weaver proclaimed the hall dedicated to the use of the order. Music by the choir followed, after which Col. Weaver returned the keys to Master of the Grange J. J. Arney, who in turn presented them to the Steward, Biglow Shaffer.

A pretty part of the ceremony was the placing of a beautiful American flag by the Steward over the door at the entrance to the Hall. This concluded the ceremony.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to social pleasures, and a chicken and waffle supper was served. In the evening the ladies served ice cream and cake, which the public liberally patronized, and the building fund received a handsome boost by the ladies' efforts.

DEATH FROM PARALYSIS.

The Unexpected Death of Samuel Burrell, at Penn Hall.

Samuel Burrell, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Gregg township, died at his home at Penn Hall last Saturday morning, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis at the age of about 72 years.

Mr. Burrell was stricken with paralysis on the Thursday afternoon previous. He lost consciousness, which he did not recover, and lay in a comatose state until death ensued.

Mr. Burrell was a devout and consistent christian gentleman, being a member of the Lutheran church. He had many friends, and was popular and highly esteemed throughout his section. He was a farmer by occupation, by industry and thrift, he accumulated a neat competence, and was the owner of several fine farms in that section.

Mr. Burrell leaves a wife and five children to survive him. A son John, died at the age of twenty-two years. The surviving children are, Mrs. David Gentzel, in California; Mrs. Samuel Ulrich, Millheim; Mrs. John Wagner, in Haines township; Mrs. Ada Stover; and Speer Burrell, in Gregg township. He was a brother of Gregg Burrell, of Penn Hall, and David Burrell, of Spring Mills.

The funeral took place on Wednesday morning.

Wedding this Morning.

This morning at half past eleven o'clock, a very pretty wedding occurred at the home of Mrs. Mary McClenahan, at which her daughter, Miss Anna Elizabeth, was married to Mr. Ervin Lawrence Gettig, of Pleasant Gap. The ceremony was performed in the parlor, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and potted plants. The bride and groom were unattended, and took their places before the officiating minister, Rev. J. M. Rearick, promptly at the appointed time. Mr. Frank Fisher, of Boalsburg, presided at the organ, and delightfully rendered the wedding march. The bride was attired in a beautiful pearl-colored gown, and she was the picture of lovliness. Congratulations were showered upon the couple when the minister had pronounced them one, and preparations were made to serve the guests with an elaborate collation which was prepared with taste from all the good things in season. The bride received many presents from her friends which were both useful and ornamental, and attested the popularity of the bride. Guests were present from Boalsburg, Pleasant Gap, Bellefonte, and other towns in the county, to the number of about seventy-five.

Died at Farmers Mills.

The death of Mrs. Smith, widow of Emanuel Smith, formerly residing in Centre Hall, occurred last evening at about six o'clock, at the home of her son, Isaac Smith, at Farmers Mills. Her age would have been 83 years in October next. She had been ill for quite a prolonged period, but her death was directly attributed to a stroke of paralysis several weeks ago, which left her helpless and bedfast. Her husband died several years ago. She was the mother of eleven children, leaving seven sons and a daughter to survive her. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning next, at ten o'clock. Interment will be made in the Union church cemetery at Farmers Mills.

Elected Principal.

John D. Meyer, of this place, was elected principal of the Bellefonte high schools, at the meeting of the Bellefonte directors on Tuesday evening. The position is a lucrative one, paying a salary of $90 per month, with a nine months term. John had been in charge of the schools at Alexandria, Pa., as principal, for two years past, and successfully filled that position.

Haines Township Death.

The death of Michael Corman, one of Haines townships respected citizens occurred last Saturday morning, from a dropsical ailment. He was aged 81 years and 10 months. He leaves a wife, seven sons and one daughter to survive him. His remains were interred at Aaronsburg, on Tuesday morning.

A Piece of Iron That We Couldn't Lift.

On a Pennsylvania freight car the other day, the Bethlehem Steel Company loaded one single piece of armor plate that weighed 112,056 pounds. It is to be used in a Russian battleship.

We "figered" on this and come to the notion we couldn't shoulder this plate without the help of a stout little boy.

DEATH NEAR POTTERS MILLS.

Mrs Mary Stiver Succumbs after a Long Illness.

The death of Mrs. Mary Ann Stiver occurred last Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, at the home of her son, William H. Stiver, a short distance north of Potters Mills, after a long illness.

Mrs. Stiver's maiden name was Mary A. Henneich, and was born in Aaronsburg in 1816. She was married to Michael Stiver in 1838, and the death of her husband occurred in 1888. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Stiver made her home with her son on the family homestead. For a number of years she had been a sufferer from neuralgia, combined with she had an attack of la grippe. Complications incident to old age developed, and for several years her health was frail. With tender care and careful treatment on the part of her children, the final end was prolonged through periods when her condition was considered almost a hopeless one.

Mrs. Stiver was aged about 83 years. She was the mother of four children, one of whom an infant son, died soon after birth. The surviving children are, William H. Stiver, near Potters Mills; Mrs. Samuel W. Barr, at Tyrone, Pa., and Mrs. S. L. Lane, the wife of a M. E. minister, at Red Creek, Wayne county, N. Y.

The funeral took place on Wednesday morning. Interment was made in the Centre Hall cemetery, Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, of the Reformed church, officiating at the services.

Want Teachers' Salaries Raised.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction N. C. Schaeffer has requested a report from each County Superintendent that will show the progress of his district during the last quarter of a century. No such general report has been made since 1877.

Superintendent Schaeffer takes occasion to state that townships in some instances have been profligate in the expenditure of money, and in lieu of the State appropriation have lowered the tax levy. The State Superintendent asks an advance in the teachers' salaries so that the best of them may not be induced to take advantage of the boom in industrial lines and enter other pursuits, but be retained in school work. He also recommends the curtailment of charts, globes, etc.

Our Big Day.

The big day at Centre Hall on the 4th, promises to be no small affair, and there will be enough on the program to keep all interested and alive. The program and amusements are being arranged by the Sons of Veterans, and they have succeeded in getting in shape some first-class attractions. A big parade, sham battle, display of fireworks, games, etc., and addresses are scheduled. There promises to be a big crowd present judging from the sentiment of the people through the valley who say they are coming.

Reservoir Finished.

The boro reservoir has been completed and the finishing touches were placed on it last Thursday. It has been an expensive hole and the effort to make it hold water is considered to be the best that could be done with the hole and the little money available at the hands of the council. The springs are not supplying the town with all water needed, and every evening the town is cut off over night and turned on in the morning. This will continue until extremely heavy rains raise the springs.

On a Big Trip.

The National Editorial Association meets at Portland, Oregon, July 4 to 10. Charles R. Kurtz, T. H. Harter, and George Meek, of Bellefonte, are delegates, and start on their journey to-day, via Salt Lake City to Portland, then up the Columbia river, then to Seattle and Tacoma, returning by rail through Canada.

Mrs. T. H. Harter also accompanies the excursionists. The excursionists, numbering some 700 ladies and gentlemen, will travel in Pullman sleepers.

Rumberger-Dale.

Wm. H. Rumberger, manager of the DuBois Produce company, and Miss Sara Dale, daughter of ex-Sheriff Dale formerly of Clearfield county, but now of Patton, were married at Erie a few days ago. Mr. Rumbarger is a trusty and upright young man, and a son of the efficient and obliging Register, G. W. Rumberger, of Bellefonte.

Deal for the Old Curtin Furnace.

During the past few days J. M. Warner, of Philadelphia, a member of the iron firm of Rogers, Brown & Co., and Walter Kennedy, of Pittsburg, of the Empire Steel and Iron Company, have been in Bellefonte closing a deal for the lease of the old Curtin charcoal furnace at Roland. It has been idle about 12 years.

Wants a Better Job.

Commissioner's clerk, N. E. Robb has announced himself as a candidate for Recorder on the Republican ticket. He fully realizes tnat the people of the county will make a marked change in the running of the county affairs, and place it in the hands of the ever faithful Democrats. His job ends on Jan. 1st, and he is looking out for another.

Do You Know that We Give More Change Back

THAN ANY OTHER STORE IN THE VALLEY?

Let Us Prove it with Goods Right In Season.

Jar Tops,	Our price,	22c. doz.	Price of others,	25c.
Jar Rubbers,	"	3c. doz.	"	5c.
Tin Fruit Jar Fillers,	"	2c. a piece.	"	5c.
1 qt. Mason Fruit Jars, best,	"	50c. doz.	"	60c.
2 qt. Mason Fruit Jars, best,	"	75c. doz.	"	85c.
Jelly Tumblers,	"	20c. doz.	"	25c.
Cherry Seeders,	"	42c. a piece.	"	50c.
		$2.14		$2.55

Were you to make the above purchase and lay down Three Dollars, we would give you eighty-six cents change—the "other fellows" only forty-five cents.

We have all sizes in Enameled Preserve Kettles and at right prices.

4 sizes in Brass Kettles.

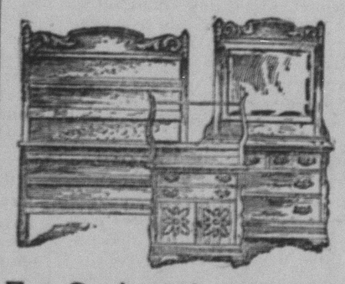
S. M. SWARTZ,

TUSSEYVILLE, - - - PA.

Twenty Chamber Suits.....

Must be Sold...

To make room for Fall trade.



For Cash and Easy Payments.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

9-30 Spring Mills.

Republican Delegates.

The Centre county Quayites have selected Samuel B. Miller, of Bellefonte, and Philip Womelsdorf, of Philipsburg, as their candidates for delegates to the state Republican convention, and the independents will support John Gowland, of Philipsburg, and Samuel Williams, of Bellefonte. Womelsdorf was a member of the legislature a few years ago and voted for all the corrupt measures that bankrupted the treasury. The Reporter printed his record at the time, and in consequence he failed to be re-elected.

Should Study the Law.

Bicyclists who suffer injury to their person or property through collisions with other users of highways or with road obstructions should always study up on "contributory negligence" before asking redress at law. Cases of this kind usually afford opportunity for discriminating ordinary watchfulness and prudence on the part of the plaintiff and failure to take that reasonable care of himself which is legally incumbent upon every traveler by horse, foot or wheel.

We have just received a lot of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Prices 'Way Down.

COME AND SEE.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

Repairs Are Now Completed

And as we go to arrange the goods to suit our new room, we find too much goods for even our enlarged shelf and counter space.

These Goods and Many New Ones must Go at Reduced Prices.

Spray still leads.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

EVERYTHING IN SEASON.

Here you are

Go-Carts

—For—

$2.25 AND UPWARDS

Also we have

Baby Carriages

$4.75 and Upwards.

The Largest Assortment in Central Penna.

THE ALASKA REFRIGERATOR,

The only ice-saving box made.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

BELLEFONTE, PA.